

EXHIBIT Y

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22
23 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
24 CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
25

26 LOUIE RONQUILLO, individually and
27 on behalf of all others similarly situated,

28 Plaintiffs,

vs.

AMAZON.COM, INC., a corporation;
and DOES 1 through 100, inclusive,

Defendants.

Case No. 2:19-cv-00207

**DEFENDANT'S NOTICE OF
REMOVAL**

[28 U.S.C. §§ 1332, 1441, 1446]

1 **TO THE CLERK OF THE CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**
 2 **AND PLAINTIFF AND HIS COUNSEL OF RECORD:**

3 **PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT** Defendant Amazon.com, Inc.
 4 (“Amazon” or “Defendant”), by and through its counsel, removes the above-
 5 entitled action to this Court from the Superior Court of the State of California,
 6 County of Los Angeles, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1332, 1441, and 1446. This
 7 removal is based on the following grounds:

8 **I. PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND**

9 1. On November 15, 2018, Plaintiff Louie Ronquillo (“Plaintiff”) filed an
 10 unverified putative class action complaint for damages in the Superior Court of the
 11 State of California, County of Los Angeles, entitled *Louie Ronquillo, individually*
 12 *and on behalf all other similarly situated current and former employees of*
 13 *Amazon.com, Inc. v. Amazon.com, Inc., a corporation; and DOES 1 through 100,*
 14 *inclusive*, Case No. 18STCV05155 (the “Complaint”).

15 2. On December 10, 2018, Defendant accepted served and signed a
 16 Notice and Acknowledgment of Receipt of Plaintiff’s Complaint and Summons.
 17 Additionally, Defendant acknowledged receipt of the Civil Case Cover Sheet, Civil
 18 Case Cover Sheet Addendum, Notice of Case Assignment, ADR Info. Packet, and
 19 Voluntary Efficient Litigation Stipulations (hereinafter “Accompanying
 20 Documents”). A copy of Plaintiff’s Complaint, Summons and Accompanying
 21 Documents is attached as **Exhibit A**. A copy of Defendant’s Notice of
 22 Acknowledgment of Receipt is attached as **Exhibit B**. Exhibits A and B constitute
 23 all of the pleadings, process, and orders served upon Defendant in the Superior
 24 Court action.

25 3. Plaintiff alleges that he, and a class of other similarly situated current
 26 and former employees of Amazon, were misclassified as independent contractors
 27 by Amazon.

1 4. Plaintiff seeks to represent a class of: "Delivery Drivers who either
 2 currently work, or formerly worked for DEFENDANT as independent contractors
 3 in the State of California within four (4) years preceding the filing of this action,
 4 and who did not employ other individuals to deliver good for DEFENDANT."
 5 (Exh. A, ¶ 4.)

6 5. Based on Plaintiff's belief that he was misclassified, Plaintiff alleges
 7 the following violations in eleven causes of action against Defendants: (1) Violation
 8 of Labor Code § 226.8 for misclassification of employees as independent
 9 contractors; (2) Violation of Labor Code § 226.7 and Industrial Welfare
 10 Commission Wage Order ("IWC Wage Order") 9-2001(12) for failure to provide
 11 rest breaks; (3) Violation of Labor Code § 226.7 and IWC Wage Order 9-2001(11)
 12 for failure to provide meal breaks; (4) Violation of Labor Code §§ 1194, and 1197
 13 for failure to pay minimum and overtime wages; (5) Violation of Labor Code §§
 14 201-203 for failure to pay all wages due to quitting and terminated employees,
 15 including waiting-time penalties; (6) Violation of Labor Code § 204 for failure to
 16 pay all wage due; (7) Violation of Labor Code § 2802 for failure to reimburse
 17 employment related expenses; (8) Violation of Labor Code § 246 for failure to
 18 provide sick leave; (9) Violation of IWC Wage Order 9-2001(4) for failure to
 19 provide split-shift premiums; (10) Violation of Labor Code § 226 for failure to
 20 provide accurate pay statements; and (11) Violation of Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200
 21 for unlawful business practices. (Exh. A, ¶¶ 16-58.)

22 **II. REMOVAL IS TIMELY**

23 6. On December 10, 2018, Defendant's counsel executed the Notice and
 24 Acknowledgment of Receipt accepting service in this matter. Service of the
 25 Summons and Complaint was therefore deemed to be completed on December 10,
 26 2018. Code of Civ. Proc. § 415.30(c). Because this Notice of Removal is filed
 27 within thirty days of service of the Summons and Complaint, it is timely under 28
 28 U.S.C. §§ 1446(b) and 1453. *See Murphy Bros., Inc. v. Michetti Pipe Stringing,*

1 *Inc.*, 526 U.S. 344, 354 (1999). No previous Notice of Removal has been filed or
 2 made with this Court for the relief sought in this removal notice.

3 **III. THIS COURT HAS ORIGINAL SUBJECT MATTER JURISDICTION**
 4 **UNDER CAFA**

5 7. Plaintiff seeks to bring this action as a putative class action under Cal.
 6 Code Civ. Proc. § 382. (Exh. A, ¶ 15.) Here, removal based on Class Action
 7 Fairness Act (“CAFA”) diversity jurisdiction is proper pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§
 8 1441, 1446, and 1453 because (i) the aggregate number of putative class members
 9 is 100 or greater; (ii) diversity of citizenship exists between one or more Plaintiffs
 10 and one or more Defendants; and (iii) the amount placed in controversy by the
 11 Complaint exceeds, in the aggregate, \$5 million, exclusive of interest and costs. 28
 12 U.S.C. §§ 1332(d)(2), 1332(d)(5)(B), and 1453. Defendant denies Plaintiff’s
 13 factual allegations and denies that Plaintiff, or the class he purports to represent, are
 14 entitled to the relief requested; however, based on Plaintiff’s allegations in the
 15 Complaint and prayer for relief, all requirements for jurisdiction under CAFA have
 16 been met.¹ Accordingly, diversity of citizenship exists under CAFA, and this Court
 17 has original jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2).

18 A. **The Putative Class Has More Than 100 Members.**

19 8. Plaintiff asserts claims on behalf of a putative class comprised of all
 20 “Delivery Drivers who either currently work, or formerly worked for [Amazon] as
 21 independent contractors in the State of California within four (4) years preceding
 22 the filing of this action, and who did not employ other individuals to deliver goods
 23 for [Amazon].” (Exh. A, ¶ 4.) Individuals crowdsourced through a smartphone-
 24 application-based program known as Amazon Flex who contract with Amazon are
 25 called Delivery Partners. (Defendant’s Request for Judicial Notice in Support of

26 ¹ Defendant does not concede, and reserves the right to contest at the appropriate time, Plaintiff’s
 27 allegations that this action can properly proceed as a class action. Defendant does not concede
 28 that any of Plaintiff’s allegations constitute a cause of action against it under applicable California
 law.

1 Removal Exh. 1, Declaration of Piyush Lumba (“RJN Lumba *Keller Decl.*”), ¶¶ 4-
 2 7.) These individuals provide delivery services for Amazon as independent
 3 contractors. (*Id.*) Based on Plaintiff’s definition, the putative class contains more
 4 than 40,000 Delivery Partners as of August 26, 2018² who have performed delivery
 5 services through the Amazon Flex mobile application in California. (Declaration of
 6 Peter Nickerson (“Nickerson Decl.”), ¶¶ 3-5.)

7 **B. Diversity of Citizenship Exists.**

8 9. To satisfy CAFA’s diversity requirement, a party seeking removal
 9 need only show that minimal diversity exists; that is, one putative class member is a
 10 citizen of a state different from that of one defendant. 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2);
 11 *United Steel, Paper & Forestry, Rubber, Mfg., Energy, Allied Indus. & Serv.*
 12 *Workers Int’l Union, AFL-CIO, CLC v. Shell Oil Co.*, 602 F.3d 1087, 1090–91 (9th
 13 Cir. 2010) (finding that to achieve its purposes, CAFA provides expanded original
 14 diversity jurisdiction for class actions meeting the minimal diversity requirement
 15 set forth in 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2)).

16 10. “An individual is a citizen of the state in which he is domiciled”
 17 *Boon v. Allstate Ins. Co.*, 229 F. Supp. 2d 1016, 1019 (C.D. Cal. 2002) (citing
 18 *Kanter v. Warner-Lambert Co.*, 265 F.3d 853, 857 (9th Cir. 2001)). For purposes
 19 of diversity of citizenship jurisdiction, citizenship is determined by the individual’s
 20 domicile at the time that the lawsuit is filed. *Lew v. Moss*, 797 F.2d 747, 750 (9th
 21 Cir. 1986). Evidence of continuing residence creates a presumption of domicile.
 22 *Washington v. Havensa LLC*, 654 F.3d 340, 345 (3rd Cir. 2011). Plaintiff admits
 23 that he worked in California and is a resident of California, County of Los Angeles.
 24 (Exh. A, ¶¶ 3-4.) The Complaint does not allege any alternate state citizenship.
 25 Therefore, Plaintiff is a citizen of California for diversity jurisdiction purposes.

26
 27 2 Amazon is using data current as of August 26, 2018. As a result, Amazon’s calculations
 28 undercount the number of putative class members, former Delivery Partners, and related
 calculations as to the amount allegedly in controversy.

1 Moreover, Plaintiff has brought claims on behalf of putative class members who
 2 either currently work in or formerly worked for Amazon in the State of California.
 3 Thus, at least one putative class member is a citizen of California for diversity
 4 jurisdiction purposes.

5 11. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332, “a corporation shall be deemed to be a
 6 citizen of every State and foreign state by which it has been incorporated and of the
 7 State or foreign state where it has its principal place of business.” 28 U.S.C. §
 8 1332(c)(1). The “principal place of business” for the purpose of determining
 9 diversity subject matter jurisdiction refers to “the place where a corporation’s
 10 officers direct, control, and coordinate the corporation’s activities...[I]n practice it
 11 should normally be the place where the corporation maintains its headquarters-
 12 provided that the headquarters is the actual center of direction, control, and
 13 coordination, i.e., the ‘nerve center,’ and not simply an office where the corporation
 14 holds its board meetings[.]” *See Hertz Corp. v. Friend*, 559 U.S. 77, 92-93, 130
 15 S.Ct. 1181, 1192 (2010).

16 12. Delivery Partners enter into an “Independent Contractor Terms of
 17 Service” agreement with Amazon, which is incorporated under the laws of
 18 Delaware and has its headquarters and principal place of business in Seattle,
 19 Washington. (Exh. A, ¶ 14; RFJN Lumba *Keller* Decl., ¶ 3.) This makes Amazon
 20 a citizen of Washington and Delaware for diversity purposes. 28 U.S.C. §
 21 1332(c)(1). Accordingly, at least one member of the putative plaintiff class is a
 22 citizen of California while Amazon is a citizen of Washington and Delaware
 23 diversity of citizenship is satisfied and diversity jurisdiction exists under CAFA. 28
 24 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2)(A) (requiring only “minimal diversity” under which “any
 25 member of a class of plaintiffs is a citizen of a State different from any
 26 Defendant”).

27 ///

28 ///

1 **C. The Amount In Controversy Exceeds \$5,000,000.**

2 13. Pursuant to CAFA, the claims of the individual members in a class
 3 action are aggregated to determine if the amount in controversy exceeds
 4 \$5,000,000, exclusive of interest and costs. 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(6). Because
 5 Plaintiff does not expressly plead a specific amount of damages, a removing party
 6 need only show that it is more likely than not that the amount in controversy
 7 exceeds \$5 million. *See Singer v. State Farm Mut. Auto. Ins. Co.*, 116 F.3d 373,
 8 376 (9th Cir. 1997).

9 14. Defendant's burden to establish the amount in controversy is by a
 10 preponderance of the evidence. *Dart Cherokee Basin Operating Company, LLC v.*
 11 *Owens*, 135 S. Ct. 547 (2014). *See also Jordan v. Nationstar Mortg., LLC*, 781
 12 F.3d 1178, 1183 (9th Cir. 2015) (citing *Dart Cherokee* for the proposition that there
 13 is no anti-removal presumption against CAFA cases). A removing party seeking to
 14 invoke CAFA jurisdiction "need include only a plausible allegation that the amount
 15 in controversy exceeds the jurisdictional threshold." *Dart Cherokee*, 135 S. Ct. at
 16 554. "If a federal court is uncertain about whether 'all matters in controversy' in a
 17 purported class action 'do not in the aggregate exceed the sum or value of
 18 \$5,000,000,' the court should err in favor of exercising jurisdiction over the case."
 19 Senate Judiciary Report, S. REP. 109-14, at 42 (2005) (citation omitted).

20 15. A removing defendant is "not required to comb through its records to
 21 identify and calculate the exact frequency of violations." *Oda, et al. v. Gucci Am., Inc.*,
 22 2015 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 1672, at *12 (C.D. Cal. Jan. 7, 2015); *see Sanchez v. Russell Sigler, Inc.*, 2015 WL 12765359, *2 (C.D. Cal. April 28, 2015) ("[A]
 23 removing defendant is not obligated to research, state and prove the plaintiff's
 24 claims for damages.") (citation omitted). *See also LaCross v. Knight Transportation Inc.*, 775 F.3d 1200, 1203 (9th Cir. 2015) (rejecting plaintiff's
 25 argument for remand based on the contention that the class may not be able to
 26 prove all amounts claimed: "Plaintiffs are conflating the amount in controversy
 27 28

1 with the amount of damages ultimately recoverable.”); *Ibarra v. Manheim Invs., Inc.*, 775 F.3d 1193, 1198 n.1 (9th Cir. 2015) (in alleging the amount in controversy, Defendants “are not stipulating to damages suffered, but only estimating the damages in controversy.”). The ultimate inquiry is what amount is put “in controversy” by the plaintiff’s complaint, not what a defendant will actually owe. *LaCross*, 775 F.3d at 1202 (internal citation omitted) (explaining that courts are directed “to first look to the complaint in determining the amount in controversy.”).

16. Under *Dart Cherokee*, a removing defendant is not required to submit evidence in support of its removal allegations. *Roa v. TS Staffing Servs, Inc.*, 2015 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 7442, at *4-5 (C.D. Cal. 2015). However, as detailed below, Defendant has established by a preponderance of the evidence that the amount in controversy exceeds \$5 million and that the Court has jurisdiction pursuant to CAFA. See, e.g., *Gallegos v. Atria Mgmt. Co., LLC*, 2016 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 104323, at *4-5 (C.D. Cal. Aug. 4, 2016) (denying remand and holding calculations for the purposes of CAFA removal to be grounded in “reasonable assumptions” where the defendant’s Director of Payroll multiplied the number of employees by workweeks and average rates of pay to calculate meal period and rest break claims). As discussed below, when the claims of the putative class members in the present case are aggregated, their claims put into controversy over \$5 million in potential damages. 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2).

17. Although Defendant denies Plaintiff’s factual allegations and denies that he or the class he seeks to represent are entitled to the relief for which he has prayed, Plaintiff’s allegations and prayer for relief have “more likely than not” put into controversy an amount that exceeds the \$5 million threshold when aggregating the claims of the putative class members as set forth in 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(6).³

³ This Notice of Removal discusses the nature and amount of damages placed at issue by Plaintiff’s Complaint. Defendant’s references to specific damage amounts and citation to

1 **1. Evidence Demonstrating Amount in Controversy.**

2 18. Plaintiff seeks to represent a class of all “Delivery Drivers who either
 3 currently work, or formerly worked for [Amazon] as independent contractors in the
 4 State of California within four (4) years preceding the filing of this action, and who
 5 did not employ other individuals to deliver good for [Amazon].” (Exh. A, ¶ 4.)
 6 The first delivery by a Delivery Partner in California through the Amazon Flex app
 7 program occurred on October 2, 2016. (RJN Lumba *Keller* Decl., ¶4).
 8 Accordingly, the relevant class period begins October 2, 2016 (the “class period”).

9 19. More than 40,000 putative class members performed delivery services
 10 in California during the period from October 2, 2016 to August 26, 2018.
 11 (Nickerson Decl., ¶ 5.) Of those putative class members, at least 15,000 had
 12 stopped participating in the Flex Program as of August 26, 2018. (*Id.* at ¶ 6.)

13 a. **Plaintiff’s Fifth Cause of Action For Failure to Pay All
 14 Wages Due to Discharged or Quitting Employees,
 15 Including Waiting Time Penalties Puts More Than
 16 \$16,200,000 in Controversy.**

17 20. Plaintiff alleges that “[a]t the time of *all* respective termination and
 18 quitting dates of PLAINTIFFS, PLAINTIFFS had unpaid wages which were due,
 19 on account of DEFENDANT’s violations of the Labor Code and Wage Order set
 20 forth above.” (Exh. A, ¶ 33 (emphasis added).) Plaintiff further alleges that “[i]n
 21 violation of Labor Code §§ 201, 202, 203, DEFENDANT failed to pay wages due
 22 and owing to PLAINTIFFS who are former employees of DEFENDANT...” and

23 comparable cases are provided solely for establishing that the amount in controversy is more
 24 likely than not in excess of the jurisdictional minimum. Amazon maintains that each of
 25 Plaintiff’s claims is without merit and that Defendant is not liable to Plaintiff or any putative class
 26 member. Defendant expressly denies that Plaintiff or any putative class member is entitled to
 27 recover any of the penalties they seek in the Complaint. In addition, Defendant denies that
 28 liability or damages can be established on a class-wide basis. No statement or reference
 contained in this removal notice shall constitute an admission of liability or a suggestion that
 Plaintiff will or could actually recover any damages based upon the allegations contained in the
 Complaint or otherwise. “The amount in controversy is simply an estimate of the total amount in
 dispute, not a prospective assessment of [Defendant’s] liability.” *Lewis v. Verizon Communs., Inc.*, 627 F.3d 395, 400 (9th Cir. 2010).

1 that “PLAINTIFFS are therefore entitled to waiting time penalties pursuant to
2 California Labor Code § 203, which provides that an employee’s wages will
3 continue as a penalty for up to thirty (30) days from the time the wages are due.”
4 (Exh. A, ¶¶ 34-35.) The Complaint seeks unpaid wages on behalf of all putative
5 class members, and alleges that wages continue to be due to all putative class
6 members. (Exh. A, ¶¶ 30, 34.)

7 21. Plaintiff's Fifth Cause of Action alone puts more than \$5,000,000 in
8 controversy, based on a conservative estimate of the waiting-time penalties sought
9 in the Complaint. If only 50% of the 15,000 former Delivery Partners could recover
10 the alleged maximum penalties sought in the Complaint (calculated as one day's
11 alleged wages for each of 30 days), the estimated penalties would be \$16,200,000 –
12 *i.e.*, \$18 per hour⁴ x 4 hours per day⁵ x 30 days x 7,500 delivery partners.

b. Plaintiff's Tenth Cause of Action For Failure to Provide Accurate Wage Statements Puts More Than \$2,250,000 in Controversy.

15 22. Plaintiff alleges that “DEFENDANT failed to provide PLAINTIFFS
16 with wage statements and/or accurate wage statements as required by Labor Code
17 §226.” (Exh. A, ¶ 52.) Thus, Plaintiff alleges that each putative class member
18 sustained at least one wage statement violation during the limitations period.

19 23. A wage statement claim has a one-year statute of limitations. Thus,
20 only a portion of the putative class, the “wage statement putative class,” are
21 included in Plaintiffs’ claim for wage statement penalties. From November 15,

²⁴ \$18 per hour is a conservative estimate of the average hourly fee earned by the Delivery
Partners. This is the minimum service fee that can be earned. (Defendant's Request for Judicial
Notice in Support of Removal Exh. 2, Declaration of Piyush Lumba ("RJN Lumba *Rittman*
Decl." ¶¶ 10-11; *see also* <https://flex.amazon.com/>.)

⁵ 4 hours per day is a conservative estimate of the average amount of time a Delivery Partner spends per day making deliveries as the time spent depends on the Delivery Partner's availability and choice of delivery block. (See RJN Lumba Rittman Decl., ¶ 12.)

1 2017 through August 26, 2018,⁶ more than 45,000 Delivery Partners provided
2 delivery services in California during at least one calendar week. (Nickerson Decl.,
3 ¶ 7.) Thus, a conservative estimate of the wage statement penalties in controversy
4 that only accounts for a single \$50 penalty per putative wage statement class
5 member for the alleged initial wage statement violations places at least \$2,250,000
6 in controversy – *i.e.*, 45,000 x \$50. This does not include any potential additional
7 penalties for any alleged subsequent wage statement violations, as to putative class
8 members who made deliveries during more than one week.

c. Plaintiff's Other Causes of Action Put Additional Amounts in Controversy, Clearly Exceeding the CAFA Threshold.

11 24. A conservative estimate of the waiting time penalties and wage
12 statement penalties sought in the Complaint shows that Plaintiff's alleged amount
13 in controversy exceeds \$18,450,000. Defendant has demonstrated by a
14 preponderance of the evidence that the amount in controversy easily exceeds the
15 \$5,000,000.00 threshold. However, in addition to the foregoing amount, Plaintiff's
16 other causes of action also place additional amounts in controversy, further
17 exceeding the CAFA threshold.

18 25. Plaintiff's First, Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, and
19 Ninth Causes of Action all place additional amounts in controversy. Plaintiff's
20 First Cause of Action for Misclassification of Employees as Independent
21 Contractors in violation of Labor Code section 226.8 seeks wages and penalties
22 based on Plaintiff's allegation that Defendant willfully misclassified putative class
23 members. (Exh. A, ¶¶ 16-19.)

24 26. Plaintiff's Second and Third Causes of Action for Failure to Provide
25 Required Rest Breaks and Meal Periods in violation of Labor Code sections 226.7
26 and 512 allege that defendant "failed to authorize and permit PLAINTIFFS to take

⁶ The full limitations period up to the day of removal would result in a larger wage statement putative class.

1 10 minute paid rest breaks” and that defendant “failed to provide PLAINTIFFS
 2 with 30 minute, uninterrupted unpaid meal periods.” (Exh. A, ¶¶ 20-27.) Labor
 3 Code section 226.7 provides that when “an employer fails to provide an employee a
 4 meal or rest or recovery period in accordance with state law... the employee shall
 5 pay the employee one additional hour of pay.” Plaintiff alleges that he and the
 6 putative class members are entitled to recover these damages for all alleged meal
 7 period and rest period violations.

8 27. Plaintiff’s Fourth Cause of Action for Failure to Pay Minimum Wage
 9 and Overtime Wages in violation of Labor Code sections 1194 and 1197 alleges
 10 that Defendant “failed to pay PLAINTIFFS the legal minimum wage and the legal
 11 minimum overtime wage.” (Exh. A, ¶¶ 28-30.) Plaintiff further alleges that “[t]his
 12 failure was the result of DEFENDANT requiring PLAINTIFFS to wait in line to
 13 pick up their assigned deliveries, without being paid for that time.” (Exh. A, ¶ 29.)
 14 Plaintiff seeks damages for all wages earned and due as well as liquidated damages
 15 as applicable. (Exh. A, ¶ 30.)

16 28. Plaintiff’s Sixth Cause of Action for Failure to Pay All Wages Due in
 17 violation of Labor Code section 204 alleges that Defendant failed to pay all wages
 18 due as a result of the alleged violations pleaded in Causes of Action One through
 19 Five. (Exh. A, ¶¶ 35-38.)

20 29. Plaintiff’s Seventh Cause of Action for Failure to Reimburse
 21 Employment Related Expenses in violation of Labor Code section 2808 alleges that
 22 Plaintiff was required to incur expenses for “fuel for [his] vehicle, mileage on [his]
 23 vehicle, insurance on [his] vehicle, maintenance on [his] vehicle, and other
 24 expenses” which were incurred in the course of discharging his duties. Therefore,
 25 he alleges he and other Delivery Partners are entitled to recover the unpaid balance
 26 of the expenses. (Exh. A, ¶¶ 39-42.)

27 30. Plaintiff’s Eighth Cause of Action for Failure to Provide Paid Sick
 28 Leave in violation of Labor Code section 246 alleges that Defendant failed to

1 provide sick leave to “PLAINTIFFS who worked more than 30 days from the
 2 commencement of employment” and “were entitled with sick leave.” Plaintiff
 3 alleges that he and other Delivery Partners are entitled to recover the unpaid
 4 balance of these expenses. (Exh. A, ¶¶ 43-46.)

5 31. Plaintiff’s Ninth Cause of Action for Failure to Pay Split Shift
 6 Premiums in violation of IWC Wage Order 9-2001(4) alleges that Defendant was
 7 required to make a one-hour premium payment to Delivery Partners who allegedly
 8 worked a split shift and that Defendant “failed to make split shift premium
 9 payments as required by the Wage Order.” (Exh. A, ¶¶ 47-50.)

10 32. Additionally, Plaintiff seeks recovery of attorneys’ fees. (Exh. A,
 11 Prayer for Relief ¶ 9.) Attorneys’ fees are properly included in determining the
 12 amount in controversy. *See Guglielmino v. McKee Foods Corp.*, 506 F.3d 696, 698
 13 (9th Cir. 2007). Estimated future attorneys’ fees are properly included in
 14 determining the amount in controversy, including for class actions seeking fees
 15 under Labor Code Section 226. *See Fritsch v. Swift Transportation Co. of Arizona,*
 16 *LLC*, 899 F.3d 785, 793-794 (9th Cir. 2018) (“Because the law entitles [the
 17 plaintiff] to an award of attorneys’ fees if he is successful, such future attorneys’
 18 fees are at stake in the litigation, and must be included in the amount in
 19 controversy.”). The Ninth Circuit held that future fee estimates can be based on
 20 “customary rates and proper fees,” and that “a percentage-based method,” such as
 21 25% of the amount in controversy, may also be relevant when estimating the
 22 amount of fees included in the amount in controversy. *Id.* at 795 and 796, fn. 6.

23 33. Defendant denies Plaintiff’s claim for attorneys’ fees. However, for
 24 purposes of removal, even though Defendant has already demonstrated by a
 25 preponderance of the evidence that the amount in controversy exceeds \$5,000,000,
 26 Defendant notes that the inclusion of future attorneys’ fees would increase the
 27 amount in controversy by a material amount.

28



RECEIVED

NOV 23 2018

AMAZON.COM, INC.
LEGAL DEPARTMENT

22760 Hawthorne Boulevard, Suite 200
Torrance, California 90505
Telephone: (310) 961-9600
Facsimile: (310) 961-9094
Email: doug@rastegarlawgroup.com
rastegarlawgroup.com

November 19, 2018

Via U.S. Mail

Mr. David Zapolksy
AMAZON.COM, INC.
410 Terry Ave., North
Seattle, WA 98109

Sub Civil

Dear Mr. Zapolksy,

The following documents are enclosed in this envelope: Summons, Complaint, Voluntary Efficient Litigation Stipulations, Civil Case Cover Sheet Addendum, Notice of Case Assignment, Alternative Dispute Resolution Information Packet, Civil Case Cover Sheet, and a Notice and Acknowledgment of Receipt. Please sign and date the Notice and Acknowledgment of Receipt and return to our address.

Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact our office. Thank you for your anticipated courtesy and cooperation in this matter.

Very truly yours,

RASTEGAR LAW GROUP, APC

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Douglas Perlman'.
Douglas Perlman

<p>ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY (Name, State Bar number, and address): Farzad Rastegar (SBN: 15555); Douglas Perlman (SBN: 167203) RASTEGAR LAW GROUP, APC 22760 Hawthorne Blvd., Torrance, CA 90505 TELEPHONE NO.: (310) 961-9600 FAX NO. (Optional): (310) 961- 9094 E-MAIL ADDRESS (Optional): farzad@rastegarlawgroup.com ATTORNEY FOR (Name): Louie Ronquillo</p>	<p>FOR COURT USE ONLY</p>
<p>SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF Los Angeles STREET ADDRESS: 312 N. Spring Street MAILING ADDRESS: 312 N. Spring Street CITY AND ZIP CODE: Los Angeles 90012 BRANCH NAME: Spring Street</p>	
<p>PLAINTIFF/PETITIONER: Louie Ronquillo DEFENDANT/RESPONDENT: AMAZON.COM, INC.</p>	
<p>NOTICE AND ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT—CIVIL</p>	
<p>CASE NUMBER: 18STCV05155</p>	

TO (insert name of party being served): AMAZON.COM, INC.

NOTICE

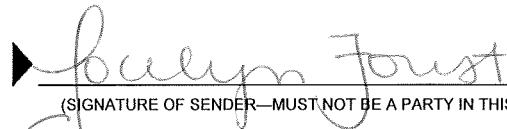
The summons and other documents identified below are being served pursuant to section 415.30 of the California Code of Civil Procedure. Your failure to complete this form and return it within 20 days from the date of mailing shown below may subject you (or the party on whose behalf you are being served) to liability for the payment of any expenses incurred in serving a summons on you in any other manner permitted by law.

If you are being served on behalf of a corporation, an unincorporated association (including a partnership), or other entity, this form must be signed by you in the name of such entity or by a person authorized to receive service of process on behalf of such entity. In all other cases, this form must be signed by you personally or by a person authorized by you to acknowledge receipt of summons. If you return this form to the sender, service of a summons is deemed complete on the day you sign the acknowledgment of receipt below.

Date of mailing: November 19, 2018

Jocelyn Foust

(TYPE OR PRINT NAME)



(SIGNATURE OF SENDER—MUST NOT BE A PARTY IN THIS CASE)

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT

This acknowledges receipt of (*to be completed by sender before mailing*):

- A copy of the summons and of the complaint.
- Other (specify):

Voluntary Efficient Litigation Stipulations, Civil Case Cover Sheet Addendum, Notice of Case Assignment, ADR Info Packet, Civil Case Cover Sheet

(To be completed by recipient):

Date this form is signed:

(TYPE OR PRINT YOUR NAME AND NAME OF ENTITY, IF ANY,
 ON WHOSE BEHALF THIS FORM IS SIGNED)

(SIGNATURE OF PERSON ACKNOWLEDGING RECEIPT, WITH TITLE IF
 ACKNOWLEDGMENT IS MADE ON BEHALF OF ANOTHER PERSON OR ENTITY)

**SUMMONS
(CITACION JUDICIAL)**

COPY

**FOR COURT USE ONLY
(SOLO PARA USO DE LA CORTE)**

**CONFORMED COPY
ORIGINAL FILED
Superior Court of California
County of Los Angeles**

NOV 15 2018

Sherri R. Carter, Executive Officer/Clerk of Court
By: Isaac Lovo, Deputy

**NOTICE TO DEFENDANT:
(AVISO AL DEMANDADO):**

AMAZON.COM, INC., a corporation; and DOES 1 through 100, inclusive,

**YOU ARE BEING SUED BY PLAINTIFF:
(LO ESTÁ DEMANDANDO EL DEMANDANTE):**

LOUIE RONQUILLO, individually, and on behalf of all other similarly situated current and former employees of AMAZON.COM, INC.,

NOTICE! You have been sued. The court may decide against you without your being heard unless you respond within 30 days. Read the information below.

You have 30 CALENDAR DAYS after this summons and legal papers are served on you to file a written response at this court and have a copy served on the plaintiff. A letter or phone call will not protect you. Your written response must be in proper legal form if you want the court to hear your case. There may be a court form that you can use for your response. You can find these court forms and more information at the California Courts Online Self-Help Center (www.courtinfo.ca.gov/selfhelp), your county law library, or the courthouse nearest you. If you cannot pay the filing fee, ask the court clerk for a fee waiver form. If you do not file your response on time, you may lose the case by default, and your wages, money, and property may be taken without further warning from the court.

There are other legal requirements. You may want to call an attorney right away. If you do not know an attorney, you may want to call an attorney referral service. If you cannot afford an attorney, you may be eligible for free legal services from a nonprofit legal services program. You can locate these nonprofit groups at the California Legal Services Web site (www.lawhelpcalifornia.org), the California Courts Online Self-Help Center (www.courtinfo.ca.gov/selfhelp), or by contacting your local court or county bar association. NOTE: The court has a statutory lien for waived fees and costs on any settlement or arbitration award of \$10,000 or more in a civil case. The court's lien must be paid before the court will dismiss the case. *¡AVISO! Lo han demandado. Si no responde dentro de 30 días, la corte puede decidir en su contra sin escuchar su versión. Lea la información a continuación.*

Tiene 30 DÍAS DE CALENDARIO después de que le entreguen esta citación y papeles legales para presentar una respuesta por escrito en esta corte y hacer que se entregue una copia al demandante. Una carta o una llamada telefónica no lo protegen. Su respuesta por escrito tiene que estar en formato legal correcto si desea que procesen su caso en la corte. Es posible que haya un formulario que usted pueda usar para su respuesta. Puede encontrar estos formularios de la corte y más información en el Centro de Ayuda de las Cortes de California (www.sucorte.ca.gov), en la biblioteca de leyes de su condado o en la corte que le quede más cerca. Si no puede pagar la cuota de presentación, pida al secretario de la corte que le dé un formulario de exención de pago de cuotas. Si no presenta su respuesta a tiempo, puede perder el caso por incumplimiento y la corte le podrá quitar su sueldo, dinero y bienes sin más advertencia.

Hay otros requisitos legales. Es recomendable que llame a un abogado inmediatamente. Si no conoce a un abogado, puede llamar a un servicio de remisión a abogados. Si no puede pagar a un abogado, es posible que cumpla con los requisitos para obtener servicios legales gratuitos de un programa de servicios legales sin fines de lucro. Puede encontrar estos grupos sin fines de lucro en el sitio web de California Legal Services, (www.lawhelpcalifornia.org), en el Centro de Ayuda de las Cortes de California, (www.sucorte.ca.gov) o poniéndose en contacto con la corte o el colegio de abogados locales. AVISO: Por ley, la corte tiene derecho a reclamar las cuotas y los costos exentos por imponer un gravamen sobre cualquier recuperación de \$10,000 ó más de valor recibida mediante un acuerdo o una concesión de arbitraje en un caso de derecho civil. Tiene que pagar el gravamen de la corte antes de que la corte pueda desechar el caso.

The name and address of the court is:
(El nombre y dirección de la corte es): Los Angeles Superior Court

111 N. Hill St.,
Los Angeles, CA 90012

CASE NUMBER:
(Número del Caso):

18STCV05155

The name, address, and telephone number of plaintiff's attorney, or plaintiff without an attorney, is:
(El nombre, la dirección y el número de teléfono del abogado del demandante, o del demandante que no tiene abogado, es):
Farzad Rastegar; Rastegar Law Group, APC; 22760 Hawthorne Blvd., Torrance, CA 90505; (310) 961-9600

DATE:
(Fecha) **NOV 15 2018** **SHERRI R. CARTER** Clerk, by
(Secretario) **I Isaac Lovo** , Deputy
(Adjunto)

(For proof of service of this summons, use Proof of Service of Summons (Form POS-010).)
(Para prueba de entrega de esta citación use el formulario Proof of Service of Summons, (POS-010)).

NOTICE TO THE PERSON SERVED: You are served

1. as an individual defendant.
2. as the person sued under the fictitious name of (specify):

3. on behalf of (specify):

under:	<input type="checkbox"/> CCP 416.10 (corporation)	<input type="checkbox"/> CCP 416.60 (minor)
	<input type="checkbox"/> CCP 416.20 (defunct corporation)	<input type="checkbox"/> CCP 416.70 (conservatee)
	<input type="checkbox"/> CCP 416.40 (association or partnership)	<input type="checkbox"/> CCP 416.90 (authorized person)
	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify):	

4. by personal delivery on (date):

VOLUNTARY EFFICIENT LITIGATION STIPULATIONS



Superior Court of California
County of Los Angeles

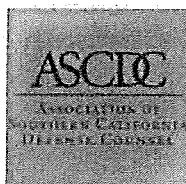


Los Angeles County
Bar Association
Litigation Section

Los Angeles County
Bar Association Labor and
Employment Law Section



Consumer Attorneys
Association of Los Angeles



Southern California
Defense Counsel



Association of
Business Trial Lawyers



California Employment
Lawyers Association

The Early Organizational Meeting Stipulation, Discovery Resolution Stipulation, and Motions in Limine Stipulation are voluntary stipulations entered into by the parties. The parties may enter into one, two, or all three of the stipulations; however, they may not alter the stipulations as written, because the Court wants to ensure uniformity of application. These stipulations are meant to encourage cooperation between the parties and to assist in resolving issues in a manner that promotes economic case resolution and judicial efficiency.

The following organizations endorse the goal of promoting efficiency in litigation and ask that counsel consider using these stipulations as a voluntary way to promote communications and procedures among counsel and with the court to fairly resolve issues in their cases.

◆ Los Angeles County Bar Association Litigation Section◆

◆ Los Angeles County Bar Association Labor and Employment Law Section◆

◆ Consumer Attorneys Association of Los Angeles◆

◆ Southern California Defense Counsel◆

◆ Association of Business Trial Lawyers◆

◆ California Employment Lawyers Association◆

NAME AND ADDRESS OF ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY:	STATE BAR NUMBER	Reserved for Clerk's File Stamp
TELEPHONE NO.: E-MAIL ADDRESS (Optional): ATTORNEY FOR (Name):	FAX NO. (Optional):	
SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES		
COURTHOUSE ADDRESS:		
PLAINTIFF:		
DEFENDANT:		
STIPULATION – EARLY ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING		CASE NUMBER:

This stipulation is intended to encourage cooperation among the parties at an early stage in the litigation and to assist the parties in efficient case resolution.

The parties agree that:

1. The parties commit to conduct an initial conference (in-person or via teleconference or via videoconference) within 15 days from the date this stipulation is signed, *to discuss and consider whether there can be agreement on the following:*
 - a. Are motions to challenge the pleadings necessary? If the issue can be resolved by amendment as of right, or if the Court would allow leave to amend, could an amended complaint resolve most or all of the issues a demurrer might otherwise raise? If so, the parties agree to work through pleading issues so that a demurrer need only raise issues they cannot resolve. Is the issue that the defendant seeks to raise amenable to resolution on demurrer, or would some other type of motion be preferable? Could a voluntary targeted exchange of documents or information by any party cure an uncertainty in the pleadings?
 - b. Initial mutual exchanges of documents at the "core" of the litigation. (For example, in an employment case, the employment records, personnel file and documents relating to the conduct in question could be considered "core." In a personal injury case, an incident or police report, medical records, and repair or maintenance records could be considered "core.");
 - c. Exchange of names and contact information of witnesses;
 - d. Any insurance agreement that may be available to satisfy part or all of a judgment, or to indemnify or reimburse for payments made to satisfy a judgment;
 - e. Exchange of any other information that might be helpful to facilitate understanding, handling, or resolution of the case in a manner that preserves objections or privileges by agreement;
 - f. Controlling issues of law that, if resolved early, will promote efficiency and economy in other phases of the case. Also, when and how such issues can be presented to the Court;
 - g. Whether or when the case should be scheduled with a settlement officer, what discovery or court ruling on legal issues is reasonably required to make settlement discussions meaningful, and whether the parties wish to use a sitting judge or a private mediator or other options as

SHORT TITLE:	CASE NUMBER:
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discussed in the "Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) Information Package" served with the complaint;

- h. Computation of damages, including documents, not privileged or protected from disclosure, on which such computation is based;
- i. Whether the case is suitable for the Expedited Jury Trial procedures (see information at www.lacourt.org under "Civil" and then under "General Information").

2. The time for a defending party to respond to a complaint or cross-complaint will be extended to _____ for the complaint, and _____ for the cross-
(INSERT DATE) (INSERT DATE)
 complaint, which is comprised of the 30 days to respond under Government Code § 68616(b), and the 30 days permitted by Code of Civil Procedure section 1054(a), good cause having been found by the Civil Supervising Judge due to the case management benefits provided by this Stipulation. A copy of the General Order can be found at www.lacourt.org under "Civil", click on "General Information", then click on "Voluntary Efficient Litigation Stipulations".

3. The parties will prepare a joint report titled "Joint Status Report Pursuant to Initial Conference and Early Organizational Meeting Stipulation, and if desired, a proposed order summarizing results of their meet and confer and advising the Court of any way it may assist the parties' efficient conduct or resolution of the case. The parties shall attach the Joint Status Report to the Case Management Conference statement, and file the documents when the CMC statement is due.

4. References to "days" mean calendar days, unless otherwise noted. If the date for performing any act pursuant to this stipulation falls on a Saturday, Sunday or Court holiday, then the time for performing that act shall be extended to the next Court day

The following parties stipulate:

Date:

(TYPE OR PRINT NAME)
 Date:

➤ _____
(ATTORNEY FOR PLAINTIFF)

(TYPE OR PRINT NAME)
 Date:

➤ _____
(ATTORNEY FOR DEFENDANT)

(TYPE OR PRINT NAME)
 Date:

➤ _____
(ATTORNEY FOR DEFENDANT)

(TYPE OR PRINT NAME)
 Date:

➤ _____
(ATTORNEY FOR DEFENDANT)

(TYPE OR PRINT NAME)
 Date:

➤ _____
(ATTORNEY FOR _____)

(TYPE OR PRINT NAME)
 Date:

➤ _____
(ATTORNEY FOR _____)

(TYPE OR PRINT NAME)

➤ _____
(ATTORNEY FOR _____)

NAME AND ADDRESS OF ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY:	STATE BAR NUMBER	Reserved for Clerk's File Stamp
TELEPHONE NO.: E-MAIL ADDRESS (Optional): ATTORNEY FOR (Name):	FAX NO. (Optional):	
SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES		
COURTHOUSE ADDRESS:		
PLAINTIFF:		
DEFENDANT:		
'STIPULATION – DISCOVERY RESOLUTION		CASE NUMBER:

This stipulation is intended to provide a fast and informal resolution of discovery issues through limited paperwork and an informal conference with the Court to aid in the resolution of the issues.

The parties agree that:

1. Prior to the discovery cut-off in this action, no discovery motion shall be filed or heard unless the moving party first makes a written request for an Informal Discovery Conference pursuant to the terms of this stipulation.
2. At the Informal Discovery Conference the Court will consider the dispute presented by parties and determine whether it can be resolved informally. Nothing set forth herein will preclude a party from making a record at the conclusion of an Informal Discovery Conference, either orally or in writing.
3. Following a reasonable and good faith attempt at an informal resolution of each issue to be presented, a party may request an Informal Discovery Conference pursuant to the following procedures:
 - a. The party requesting the Informal Discovery Conference will:
 - i. File a Request for Informal Discovery Conference with the clerk's office on the approved form (copy attached) and deliver a courtesy, conformed copy to the assigned department;
 - ii. Include a brief summary of the dispute and specify the relief requested; and
 - iii. Serve the opposing party pursuant to any authorized or agreed method of service that ensures that the opposing party receives the Request for Informal Discovery Conference no later than the next court day following the filing.
 - b. Any Answer to a Request for Informal Discovery Conference must:
 - i. Also be filed on the approved form (copy attached);
 - ii. Include a brief summary of why the requested relief should be denied;

SHORT TITLE:	CASE NUMBER:
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- iii. Be filed within two (2) court days of receipt of the Request; and
- iv. Be served on the opposing party pursuant to any authorized or agreed upon method of service that ensures that the opposing party receives the Answer no later than the next court day following the filing.
- c. No other pleadings, including but not limited to exhibits, declarations, or attachments, will be accepted.
- d. If the Court has not granted or denied the Request for Informal Discovery Conference within ten (10) days following the filing of the Request, then it shall be deemed to have been denied. If the Court acts on the Request, the parties will be notified whether the Request for Informal Discovery Conference has been granted or denied and, if granted, the date and time of the Informal Discovery Conference, which must be within twenty (20) days of the filing of the Request for Informal Discovery Conference.
- e. If the conference is not held within twenty (20) days of the filing of the Request for Informal Discovery Conference, unless extended by agreement of the parties and the Court, then the Request for the Informal Discovery Conference shall be deemed to have been denied at that time.

4. If (a) the Court has denied a conference or (b) one of the time deadlines above has expired without the Court having acted or (c) the Informal Discovery Conference is concluded without resolving the dispute, then a party may file a discovery motion to address unresolved issues.

5. The parties hereby further agree that the time for making a motion to compel or other discovery motion is tolled from the date of filing of the Request for Informal Discovery Conference until (a) the request is denied or deemed denied or (b) twenty (20) days after the filing of the Request for Informal Discovery Conference, whichever is earlier, unless extended by Order of the Court.

It is the understanding and intent of the parties that this stipulation shall, for each discovery dispute to which it applies, constitute a writing memorializing a "specific later date to which the propounding [or demanding or requesting] party and the responding party have agreed in writing," within the meaning of Code Civil Procedure sections 2030.300(c), 2031.320(c), and 2033.290(c).

- 6. Nothing herein will preclude any party from applying *ex parte* for appropriate relief, including an order shortening time for a motion to be heard concerning discovery.
- 7. Any party may terminate this stipulation by giving twenty-one (21) days notice of intent to terminate the stipulation.
- 8. References to "days" mean calendar days, unless otherwise noted. If the date for performing any act pursuant to this stipulation falls on a Saturday, Sunday or Court holiday, then the time for performing that act shall be extended to the next Court day.

SHORT TITLE:	CASE NUMBER:
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The following parties stipulate:

Date:

(TYPE OR PRINT NAME)

Date:

➤ _____
(ATTORNEY FOR PLAINTIFF)

➤ _____
(ATTORNEY FOR DEFENDANT)

➤ _____
(ATTORNEY FOR DEFENDANT)

➤ _____
(ATTORNEY FOR DEFENDANT)

➤ _____
(ATTORNEY FOR _____)

➤ _____
(ATTORNEY FOR _____)

➤ _____
(ATTORNEY FOR _____)

NAME AND ADDRESS OF ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY:	STATE BAR NUMBER	Reserved for Clerk's File Stamp
TELEPHONE NO.: E-MAIL ADDRESS (Optional): ATTORNEY FOR (Name):	FAX NO. (Optional):	
SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES		
COURTHOUSE ADDRESS:		
PLAINTIFF:		
DEFENDANT:		
INFORMAL DISCOVERY CONFERENCE (pursuant to the Discovery Resolution Stipulation of the parties)		CASE NUMBER:

1. This document relates to:
 - Request for Informal Discovery Conference
 - Answer to Request for Informal Discovery Conference
2. Deadline for Court to decide on Request: _____ (insert date 10 calendar days following filing of the Request).
3. Deadline for Court to hold Informal Discovery Conference: _____ (insert date 20 calendar days following filing of the Request).
4. For a Request for Informal Discovery Conference, briefly describe the nature of the discovery dispute, including the facts and legal arguments at issue. For an Answer to Request for Informal Discovery Conference, briefly describe why the Court should deny the requested discovery, including the facts and legal arguments at issue.

NAME AND ADDRESS OF ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY:	STATE BAR NUMBER	Reserved for Clerk's FFC Stamp
TELEPHONE NO.: E-MAIL ADDRESS (Optional): ATTORNEY FOR (Name):	FAX NO. (Optional):	
SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES		
COURTHOUSE ADDRESS:		
PLAINTIFF:		
DEFENDANT:		
STIPULATION AND ORDER – MOTIONS IN LIMINE		CASE NUMBER:

This stipulation is intended to provide fast and informal resolution of evidentiary issues through diligent efforts to define and discuss such issues and limit paperwork.

The parties agree that:

1. At least ____ days before the final status conference, each party will provide all other parties with a list containing a one paragraph explanation of each proposed motion in limine. Each one paragraph explanation must identify the substance of a single proposed motion in limine and the grounds for the proposed motion.
2. The parties thereafter will meet and confer, either in person or via teleconference or videoconference, concerning all proposed motions in limine. In that meet and confer, the parties will determine:
 - a. Whether the parties can stipulate to any of the proposed motions. If the parties so stipulate, they may file a stipulation and proposed order with the Court.
 - b. Whether any of the proposed motions can be briefed and submitted by means of a short joint statement of issues. For each motion which can be addressed by a short joint statement of issues, a short joint statement of issues must be filed with the Court 10 days prior to the final status conference. Each side's portion of the short joint statement of issues may not exceed three pages. The parties will meet and confer to agree on a date and manner for exchanging the parties' respective portions of the short joint statement of issues and the process for filing the short joint statement of issues.
3. All proposed motions in limine that are not either the subject of a stipulation or briefed via a short joint statement of issues will be briefed and filed in accordance with the California Rules of Court and the Los Angeles Superior Court Rules.

SHORT TITLE:	CASE NUMBER:
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The following parties stipulate:

Date:

(TYPE OR PRINT NAME)

Date:

> (ATTORNEY FOR PLAINTIFF)

> (ATTORNEY FOR DEFENDANT)

> (ATTORNEY FOR DEFENDANT)

> (ATTORNEY FOR DEFENDANT)

> (ATTORNEY FOR _____)

> (ATTORNEY FOR _____)

> (ATTORNEY FOR _____)

THE COURT SO ORDERS.

Date:

JUDICIAL OFFICER

INSTRUCTIONS FOR HANDLING UNLIMITED CIVIL CASES

The following critical provisions of the California Rules of Court, Title 3, Division 7, as applicable in the Superior Court, are summarized for your assistance.

APPLICATION

The Division 7 Rules were effective January 1, 2007. They apply to all general civil cases.

PRIORITY OVER OTHER RULES

The Division 7 Rules shall have priority over all other Local Rules to the extent the others are inconsistent.

CHALLENGE TO ASSIGNED JUDGE

A challenge under Code of Civil Procedure Section 170.6 must be made within 15 days after notice of assignment for all purposes to a judge, or if a party has not yet appeared, within 15 days of the first appearance.

TIME STANDARDS

Cases assigned to the Independent Calendaring Courts will be subject to processing under the following time standards:

COMPLAINTS

All complaints shall be served within 60 days of filing and proof of service shall be filed within 90 days.

CROSS-COMPLAINTS

Without leave of court first being obtained, no cross-complaint may be filed by any party after their answer is filed. Cross-complaints shall be served within 30 days of the filing date and a proof of service filed within 60 days of the filing date.

STATUS CONFERENCE

A status conference will be scheduled by the assigned Independent Calendar Judge no later than 270 days after the filing of the complaint. Counsel must be fully prepared to discuss the following issues: alternative dispute resolution, bifurcation, settlement, trial date, and expert witnesses.

FINAL STATUS CONFERENCE

The Court will require the parties to attend a final status conference not more than 10 days before the scheduled trial date. All parties shall have motions in limine, bifurcation motions, statements of major evidentiary issues, dispositive motions, requested form jury instructions, special jury instructions, and special jury verdicts timely filed and served prior to the conference. These matters may be heard and resolved at this conference. At least five days before this conference, counsel must also have exchanged lists of exhibits and witnesses, and have submitted to the court a brief statement of the case to be read to the jury panel as required by Chapter Three of the Los Angeles Superior Court Rules.

SANCTIONS

The court will impose appropriate sanctions for the failure or refusal to comply with Chapter Three Rules, orders made by the Court, and time standards or deadlines established by the Court or by the Chapter Three Rules. Such sanctions may be on a party, or if appropriate, on counsel for a party.

This is not a complete delineation of the Division 7 or Chapter Three Rules, and adherence only to the above provisions is therefore not a guarantee against the imposition of sanctions under Trial Court Delay Reduction. Careful reading and compliance with the actual Chapter Rules is imperative.

Class Actions

Pursuant to Local Rule 2.3, all class actions shall be filed at the Stanley Mosk Courthouse and are randomly assigned to a complex judge at the designated complex courthouse. If the case is found not to be a class action it will be returned to an Independent Calendar Courtroom for all purposes.

***Provisionally Complex Cases**

Cases filed as provisionally complex are initially assigned to the Supervising Judge of complex litigation for determination of complex status. If the case is deemed to be complex within the meaning of California Rules of Court 3.400 et seq., it will be randomly assigned to a complex judge at the designated complex courthouse. If the case is found not to be complex, it will be returned to an Independent Calendar Courtroom for all purposes.

CONFIDENTIAL
COPY

SHORT TITLE: Louie Ronquillo v. Amazon.com, Inc.

CASE NUMBER

18STCV05155

**CIVIL CASE COVER SHEET ADDENDUM AND
STATEMENT OF LOCATION
(CERTIFICATE OF GROUNDS FOR ASSIGNMENT TO COURTHOUSE LOCATION)**

This form is required pursuant to Local Rule 2.3 in all new civil case filings in the Los Angeles Superior Court.

Step 1: After completing the Civil Case Cover Sheet (Judicial Council form CM-010), find the exact case type in Column A that corresponds to the case type indicated in the Civil Case Cover Sheet.

Step 2: In Column B, check the box for the type of action that best describes the nature of the case.

Step 3: In Column C, circle the number which explains the reason for the court filing location you have chosen.

Applicable Reasons for Choosing Court Filing Location (Column C)

1. Class actions must be filed in the Stanley Mosk Courthouse, Central District.	7. Location where petitioner resides.
2. Permissive filing in central district.	8. Location wherein defendant/respondent functions wholly.
3. Location where cause of action arose.	9. Location where one or more of the parties reside.
4. Mandatory personal injury filing in North District.	10. Location of Labor Commissioner Office.
5. Location where performance required or defendant resides.	11. Mandatory filing location (Hub Cases – unlawful detainer, limited non-collection, limited collection, or personal injury).
6. Location of property or permanently garaged vehicle.	

Case Type - A (Civil Case Cover Sheet Category No.)	Type of Action (Check only one)	Applicable Reasons (See Step 3 Above)
Auto (22)	<input type="checkbox"/> A7100 Motor Vehicle - Personal Injury/Property Damage/Wrongful Death	1, 4, 11
Uninsured Motorist (46)	<input type="checkbox"/> A7110 Personal Injury/Property Damage/Wrongful Death – Uninsured Motorist	1, 4, 11
Asbestos (04)	<input type="checkbox"/> A6070 Asbestos Property Damage <input type="checkbox"/> A7221 Asbestos - Personal Injury/Wrongful Death	1, 11 1, 11
Product Liability (24)	<input type="checkbox"/> A7260 Product Liability (not asbestos or toxic/environmental)	1, 4, 11
Medical Malpractice (45)	<input type="checkbox"/> A7210 Medical Malpractice - Physicians & Surgeons <input type="checkbox"/> A7240 Other Professional Health Care Malpractice	1, 4, 11 1, 4, 11
Other Personal Injury/Property Damage Wrongful Death (23)	<input type="checkbox"/> A7250 Premises Liability (e.g., slip and fall) <input type="checkbox"/> A7230 Intentional Bodily Injury/Property Damage/Wrongful Death (e.g., assault, vandalism, etc.) <input type="checkbox"/> A7270 Intentional Infliction of Emotional Distress <input type="checkbox"/> A7220 Other Personal Injury/Property Damage/Wrongful Death	1, 4, 11 1, 4, 11 1, 4, 11 1, 4, 11

SHORT TITLE: Louie Ronquillo v. Amazon.com, Inc.		CASE NUMBER:	
	A Civil Case Cover Sheet Category No.	B Type of Action (Check only one)	C Applicable Reasons - See Step 3 Above
Non-Personal Injury/ Property Damage/Wrongful Death Tort	Business Tort (07)	<input type="checkbox"/> A6029 Other Commercial/Business Tort (not fraud/breach of contract)	1, 2, 3
	Civil Rights (08)	<input type="checkbox"/> A6005 Civil Rights/Discrimination	1, 2, 3
	Defamation (13)	<input type="checkbox"/> A6010 Defamation (slander/libel)	1, 2, 3
	Fraud (16)	<input type="checkbox"/> A6013 Fraud (no contract)	1, 2, 3
	Professional Negligence (25)	<input type="checkbox"/> A6017 Legal Malpractice <input type="checkbox"/> A6050 Other Professional Malpractice (not medical or legal)	1, 2, 3 1, 2, 3
	Other (35)	<input type="checkbox"/> A6025 Other Non-Personal Injury/Property Damage tort	1, 2, 3
Employment	Wrongful Termination (36)	<input type="checkbox"/> A6037 Wrongful Termination	1, 2, 3
	Other Employment (15)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A6024 Other Employment Complaint Case <input type="checkbox"/> A6109 Labor Commissioner Appeals	1, 2, 3 10
	Breach of Contract/ Warranty (06) (not insurance)	<input type="checkbox"/> A6004 Breach of Rental/Lease Contract (not unlawful detainer or wrongful eviction) <input type="checkbox"/> A6008 Contract/Warranty Breach -Seller Plaintiff (no fraud/negligence) <input type="checkbox"/> A6019 Negligent Breach of Contract/Warranty (no fraud) <input type="checkbox"/> A6028 Other Breach of Contract/Warranty (not fraud or negligence)	2, 5 2, 5 1, 2, 5 1, 2, 5
Contract	Collections (09)	<input type="checkbox"/> A6002 Collections Case-Seller Plaintiff <input type="checkbox"/> A6012 Other Promissory Note/Collections Case <input type="checkbox"/> A6034 Collections Case-Purchased Debt (Charged Off Consumer Debt Purchased on or after January 1, 2014)	5, 6, 11 5, 11 5, 6, 11
	Insurance Coverage (18)	<input type="checkbox"/> A6015 Insurance Coverage (not complex)	1, 2, 5, 8
	Other Contract (37)	<input type="checkbox"/> A6009 Contractual Fraud <input type="checkbox"/> A6031 Tortious Interference <input type="checkbox"/> A6027 Other Contract Dispute(not breach/insurance/fraud/negligence)	1, 2, 3, 5 1, 2, 3, 5 1, 2, 3, 8, 9
Real Property	Eminent Domain/Inverse Condemnation (14)	<input type="checkbox"/> A7300 Eminent Domain/Condemnation	Number of parcels _____ 2, 6
	Wrongful Eviction (33)	<input type="checkbox"/> A6023 Wrongful Eviction Case	2, 6
	Other Real Property (26)	<input type="checkbox"/> A6018 Mortgage Foreclosure <input type="checkbox"/> A6032 Quiet Title <input type="checkbox"/> A6060 Other Real Property (not eminent domain, landlord/tenant, foreclosure)	2, 6 2, 6 2, 6
	Unlawful Detainer-Commercial (31)	<input type="checkbox"/> A6021 Unlawful Detainer-Commercial (not drugs or wrongful eviction)	6, 11
Unlawful Detainer	Unlawful Detainer-Residential (32)	<input type="checkbox"/> A6020 Unlawful Detainer-Residential (not drugs or wrongful eviction)	6, 11
	Unlawful Detainer- Post-Foreclosure (34)	<input type="checkbox"/> A6020F Unlawful Detainer-Post-Foreclosure	2, 6, 11
	Unlawful Detainer-Drugs (38)	<input type="checkbox"/> A6022 Unlawful Detainer-Drugs	2, 6, 11

SHORT TITLE: Louie Ronquillo v. Amazon.com, Inc.		CASE NUMBER	
	A Civil Case Cover Sheet (Check One)	B Type of Action (Check only one)	C Application Reasons - See Step 3 Not Specified Above
Judicial Review	Asset Forfeiture (05)	<input type="checkbox"/> A6108 Asset Forfeiture Case	2, 3, 6
	Petition re Arbitration (11)	<input type="checkbox"/> A6115 Petition to Compel/Confirm/Vacate Arbitration	2, 5
	Writ of Mandate (02)	<input type="checkbox"/> A6151 Writ - Administrative Mandamus <input type="checkbox"/> A6152 Writ - Mandamus on Limited Court Case Matter <input type="checkbox"/> A6153 Writ - Other Limited Court Case Review	2, 8 2 2
	Other Judicial Review (39)	<input type="checkbox"/> A6150 Other Writ /Judicial Review	2, 8
Provisionally Complex Litigation	Antitrust/Trade Regulation (03)	<input type="checkbox"/> A6003 Antitrust/Trade Regulation	1, 2, 8
	Construction Defect (10)	<input type="checkbox"/> A6007 Construction Defect	1, 2, 3
	Claims Involving Mass Tort (40)	<input type="checkbox"/> A6006 Claims Involving Mass Tort	1, 2, 8
	Securities Litigation (28)	<input type="checkbox"/> A6035 Securities Litigation Case	1, 2, 8
	Toxic Tort Environmental (30)	<input type="checkbox"/> A6036 Toxic Tort/Environmental	1, 2, 3, 8
	Insurance Coverage Claims from Complex Case (41)	<input type="checkbox"/> A6014 Insurance Coverage/Subrogation (complex case only)	1, 2, 5, 8
Enforcement of Judgment	Enforcement of Judgment (20)	<input type="checkbox"/> A6141 Sister State Judgment <input type="checkbox"/> A6160 Abstract of Judgment <input type="checkbox"/> A6107 Confession of Judgment (non-domestic relations) <input type="checkbox"/> A6140 Administrative Agency Award (not unpaid taxes) <input type="checkbox"/> A6114 Petition/Certificate for Entry of Judgment on Unpaid Tax <input type="checkbox"/> A6112 Other Enforcement of Judgment Case	2, 5, 11 2, 6 2, 9 2, 8 2, 8 2, 8, 9
Miscellaneous Civil Complaints	RICO (27)	<input type="checkbox"/> A6033 Racketeering (RICO) Case	1, 2, 8
	Other Complaints (Not Specified Above) (42)	<input type="checkbox"/> A6030 Declaratory Relief Only <input type="checkbox"/> A6040 Injunctive Relief Only (not domestic/harassment) <input type="checkbox"/> A6011 Other Commercial Complaint Case (non-tort/non-complex) <input type="checkbox"/> A6000 Other Civil Complaint (non-tort/non-complex)	1, 2, 8 2, 8 1, 2, 8 1, 2, 8
Miscellaneous Civil Petitions	Partnership Corporation Governance (21)	<input type="checkbox"/> A6113 Partnership and Corporate Governance Case	2, 8
	Other Petitions (Not Specified Above) (43)	<input type="checkbox"/> A6121 Civil Harassment <input type="checkbox"/> A6123 Workplace Harassment <input type="checkbox"/> A6124 Elder/Dependent Adult Abuse Case <input type="checkbox"/> A6190 Election Contest <input type="checkbox"/> A6110 Petition for Change of Name/Change of Gender <input type="checkbox"/> A6170 Petition for Relief from Late Claim Law <input type="checkbox"/> A6100 Other Civil Petition	2, 3, 9 2, 3, 9 2, 3, 9 2 2, 7 2, 3, 8 2, 9

SHORT TITLE: Louie Ronquillo v. Amazon.com, Inc.

CASE NUMBER

Step 4: Statement of Reason and Address: Check the appropriate boxes for the numbers shown under Column C for the type of action that you have selected. Enter the address which is the basis for the filing location, including zip code. (No address required for class action cases).

REASON:		ADDRESS:	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1. <input type="checkbox"/> 2. <input type="checkbox"/> 3. <input type="checkbox"/> 4. <input type="checkbox"/> 5. <input type="checkbox"/> 6. <input type="checkbox"/> 7. <input type="checkbox"/> 8. <input type="checkbox"/> 9. <input type="checkbox"/> 10. <input type="checkbox"/> 11.			
CITY:	STATE:	ZIP CODE:	

Step 5: Certification of Assignment: I certify that this case is properly filed in the Central District of the Superior Court of California, County of Los Angeles [Code Civ. Proc., §392 et seq., and Local Rule 2.3(a)(1)(E)].



(SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY/FILING PARTY)

PLEASE HAVE THE FOLLOWING ITEMS COMPLETED AND READY TO BE FILED IN ORDER TO PROPERLY COMMENCE YOUR NEW COURT CASE:

1. Original Complaint or Petition.
2. If filing a Complaint, a completed Summons form for issuance by the Clerk.
3. Civil Case Cover Sheet, Judicial Council form CM-010.
4. Civil Case Cover Sheet Addendum and Statement of Location form, LACIV 109, LASC Approved 03-04 (Rev. 02/16).
5. Payment in full of the filing fee, unless there is court order for waiver, partial or scheduled payments.
6. A signed order appointing the Guardian ad Litem, Judicial Council form CIV-010, if the plaintiff or petitioner is a minor under 18 years of age will be required by Court in order to issue a summons.
7. Additional copies of documents to be conformed by the Clerk. Copies of the cover sheet and this addendum must be served along with the summons and complaint, or other initiating pleading in the case.

**SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES**

COURTHOUSE ADDRESS:

Spring Street Courthouse
312 North Spring Street, Los Angeles, CA 90012

**NOTICE OF CASE ASSIGNMENT
UNLIMITED CIVIL CASE**

FILED
Superior Court of California
County of Los Angeles
11/15/2018

Sherri R. Carter, Executive Officer / Clerk of Court
By: Isaac Lovo Deputy

Your case is assigned for all purposes to the judicial officer indicated below.

CASE NUMBER:

18STCV05155

THIS FORM IS TO BE SERVED WITH THE SUMMONS AND COMPLAINT

ASSIGNED JUDGE	DEPT	ROOM		ASSIGNED JUDGE	DEPT	ROOM
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> John Shepard Wiley	9					

Given to the Plaintiff/Cross-Complainant/Attorney of Record

Sherri R. Carter, Executive Officer / Clerk of Court

on 11/15/2018

(Date)

By Isaac Lovo

, Deputy Clerk

INSTRUCTIONS FOR HANDLING UNLIMITED CIVIL CASES

The following critical provisions of the California Rules of Court, Title 3, Division 7, as applicable in the Superior Court, are summarized for your assistance.

APPLICATION

The Division 7 Rules were effective January 1, 2007. They apply to all general civil cases.

PRIORITY OVER OTHER RULES

The Division 7 Rules shall have priority over all other Local Rules to the extent the others are inconsistent.

CHALLENGE TO ASSIGNED JUDGE

A challenge under Code of Civil Procedure Section 170.6 must be made within 15 days after notice of assignment for all purposes to a judge, or if a party has not yet appeared, within 15 days of the first appearance.

TIME STANDARDS

Cases assigned to the Independent Calendaring Courts will be subject to processing under the following time standards:

COMPLAINTS

All complaints shall be served within 60 days of filing and proof of service shall be filed within 90 days.

CROSS-COMPLAINTS

Without leave of court first being obtained, no cross-complaint may be filed by any party after their answer is filed. Cross-complaints shall be served within 30 days of the filing date and a proof of service filed within 60 days of the filing date.

STATUS CONFERENCE

A status conference will be scheduled by the assigned Independent Calendar Judge no later than 270 days after the filing of the complaint. Counsel must be fully prepared to discuss the following issues: alternative dispute resolution, bifurcation, settlement, trial date, and expert witnesses.

FINAL STATUS CONFERENCE

The Court will require the parties to attend a final status conference not more than 10 days before the scheduled trial date. All parties shall have motions in limine, bifurcation motions, statements of major evidentiary issues, dispositive motions, requested form jury instructions, special jury instructions, and special jury verdicts timely filed and served prior to the conference. These matters may be heard and resolved at this conference. At least five days before this conference, counsel must also have exchanged lists of exhibits and witnesses, and have submitted to the court a brief statement of the case to be read to the jury panel as required by Chapter Three of the Los Angeles Superior Court Rules.

SANCTIONS

The court will impose appropriate sanctions for the failure or refusal to comply with Chapter Three Rules, orders made by the Court, and time standards or deadlines established by the Court or by the Chapter Three Rules. Such sanctions may be on a party, or if appropriate, on counsel for a party.

This is not a complete delineation of the Division 7 or Chapter Three Rules, and adherence only to the above provisions is therefore not a guarantee against the imposition of sanctions under Trial Court Delay Reduction. Careful reading and compliance with the actual Chapter Rules is imperative.

Class Actions

Pursuant to Local Rule 2.3, all class actions shall be filed at the Stanley Mosk Courthouse and are randomly assigned to a complex judge at the designated complex courthouse. If the case is found not to be a class action it will be returned to an Independent Calendar Courtroom for all purposes.

***Provisionally Complex Cases**

Cases filed as provisionally complex are initially assigned to the Supervising Judge of complex litigation for determination of complex status. If the case is deemed to be complex within the meaning of California Rules of Court 3.400 et seq., it will be randomly assigned to a complex judge at the designated complex courthouse. If the case is found not to be complex, it will be returned to an Independent Calendar Courtroom for all purposes.

Superior Court of California County of Los Angeles



ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION (ADR) INFORMATION PACKET

The person who files a civil lawsuit (plaintiff) must include the ADR information Packet with the complaint when serving the defendant. Cross-complainants must serve the ADR Information Packet on any new parties named to the action together with the cross-complaint.

There are a number of ways to resolve civil disputes without having to sue someone. These alternatives to a lawsuit are known as alternative dispute resolution (ADR).

In ADR, trained, impartial persons decide disputes or help parties decide disputes themselves. These persons are called neutrals. For example, in mediations, the neutral is the mediator. Neutrals normally are chosen by the disputing parties or by the court. Neutrals can help resolve disputes without having to go to court.

Advantages of ADR

- Often faster than going to trial
- Often less expensive, saving the litigants court costs, attorney's fees and expert fees.
- May permit more participation, allowing parties to have more control over the outcome.
- Allows for flexibility in choice of ADR processes and resolution of the dispute.
- Fosters cooperation by allowing parties to work together with the neutral to resolve the dispute and mutually agree to remedy.
- There are fewer, if any, court appearances. Because ADR can be faster and save money, it can reduce stress.

Disadvantages of ADR - ADR may not be suitable for every dispute.

- If ADR is binding, the parties normally give up most court protections, including a decision by a judge or jury under formal rules of evidence and procedure, and review for legal error by an appellate court.
- ADR may not be effective if it takes place before the parties have sufficient information to resolve the dispute.
- The neutral may charge a fee for his or her services.
- If the dispute is not resolved through ADR, the parties may then have to face the usual and traditional costs of trial, such as attorney's fees and expert fees.

The Most Common Types of ADR

• Mediation

In mediation, a neutral (the mediator) assists the parties in reaching a mutually acceptable resolution of their dispute. Unlike lawsuits or some other types of ADR, the parties, rather than the mediator, decide how the dispute is to be resolved.

- **Mediation is particularly effective** when the parties have a continuing relationship, like neighbors or business people. Mediation is also very effective where personal feelings are getting in the way of a resolution. This is because mediation normally gives the parties a chance to express their feelings and find out how the other sees things.
- **Mediation may not be effective** when one party is unwilling to cooperate or compromise or when one of the parties has a significant advantage in power over the other. Therefore, it may not be a good choice if the parties have a history of abuse or victimization.

- **Arbitration**

In arbitration, a neutral person called an “arbitrator” hears arguments and evidence from each side and then decides the outcome of the dispute. Arbitration is typically less formal than a trial, and the rules of evidence may be relaxed. Arbitration may be either “binding” or “non-binding.” Binding arbitration means the parties waive their right to a trial and agree to accept the arbitrator’s decision as final. Non-binding arbitration means that the parties are free to request a trial if they reject the arbitrator’s decision.

Arbitration is best for cases where the parties want another person to decide the outcome of their dispute for them but would like to avoid the formality, time, and expense of a trial. It may also be appropriate for complex matters where the parties want a decision-maker who has training or experience in the subject matter of the dispute.

- **Mandatory Settlement Conference (MSC)**

Settlement Conferences are appropriate in any case where settlement is an option.

Mandatory Settlement Conferences are ordered by the Court and are often held near the date a case is set for trial. The parties and their attorneys meet with a judge who devotes his or her time exclusively to preside over the MSC. The judge does not make a decision in the case but assists the parties in evaluating the strengths and weaknesses of the case and in negotiating a settlement.

The Los Angeles Superior Court Mandatory Settlement Conference (MSC) program is free of charge and staffed by experienced sitting civil judges who devote their time exclusively to presiding over MSCs. The judges participating in the judicial MSC program and their locations are identified in the List of Settlement Officers found on the Los Angeles Superior Court website at <http://www.lacourt.org/>. This program is available in general jurisdiction cases with represented parties from independent calendar (IC) and Central Civil West (CCW) courtrooms. In addition, on an ad hoc basis, personal injury cases may be referred to the program on the eve of trial by the personal injury master calendar courts in the Stanley Mosk Courthouse or the asbestos calendar court in CCW.

In order to access the Los Angeles Superior Court MSC Program the judge in the IC courtroom, the CCW Courtroom or the personal injury master calendar courtroom must refer the parties to the program. Further, all parties must complete the information requested in the Settlement Conference Intake Form and email the completed form to mscdept18@lacourt.org.

Additional Information

To locate a dispute resolution program or neutral in your community:

- Contact the California Department of Consumer Affairs (www.dca.ca.gov) Consumer Information Center toll free at 800-952-5210, or;
- Contact the local bar association (<http://www.lacba.org/>) or;
- Look in a telephone directory or search online for "mediators; or "arbitrators."

There may be a charge for services provided by private arbitrators and mediators.

A list of approved State Bar Approved Mandatory Fee Arbitration programs is available at
<http://calbar.ca.gov/Attorneys/MemberServices/FeeArbitration/ApprovedPrograms.aspx#19>

To request information about, or assistance with, dispute resolution, call the number listed below. Or you may call a Contract Provider agency directly. A list of current Contract Provider agencies in Los Angeles County is available at the link below.

<http://css.lacounty.gov/programs/dispute-resolution-program-drp/>

County of Los Angeles Dispute Resolution Program
3175 West 6th Street, Room 406
Los Angeles, CA 90020-1798
TEL: (213) 738-2621
FAX: (213) 386-3995

ONTARIO
ID# 6237

1 FARZAD RASTEGAR, State Bar No. 155555
2 farzad@rastegarlawgroup.com
3 DOUGLAS W. PERLMAN, State Bar No. 167203
4 douglas@rastegarlawgroup.com
5 **RASTEGAR LAW GROUP, APC**
6 22760 Hawthorne Boulevard, Suite 200
7 Torrance, California 90505
8 Tel.: (310) 961-9600
9 Fax: (310) 961-9094

**CONFORMED COPY
ORIGINAL FILED**
Superior Court of California
County of Los Angeles

NOV 15 2018

Sherri R. Carter, Executive Officer/Clerk of Court
By: Isaac Lovo, Deputy

7 Attorneys for Plaintiff Louie Ronquillo, individually,
8 and on behalf of all other similarly situated current and
former employees of Amazon.com, Inc.

**SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES**

LOUIE RONQUILLO, individually, and on behalf of all other similarly situated current and former employees of AMAZON.COM, INC.,

Plaintiff,

VS.

AMAZON.COM, INC., a corporation; and
DOES 1 through 100, inclusive,

Defendants.

CASE NO.: **18STCV05155**

**CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT FOR
DAMAGES FOR:**

1. Misclassification of Employees as Independent Contractors (Cal. Labor Code §226.8)
2. Failure to Provide Rest Breaks (Cal. Labor Code §226.7; IWC Wage Order 9-2001(12))
3. Failure to Provide Meal Periods (Cal. Labor Code §226.7; IWC Wage Order 9-2001(11))
4. Failure to Pay Minimum Wage and Minimum Overtime Wage (Cal. Labor Code §§ 1194 & 1197)
5. Failure to Pay All Wages Due to Quitting and Terminated Employees (Cal. Labor Code §§ 201-203)
6. Failure to Pay All Wages Due (Cal. Labor Code §204)
7. Failure to Reimburse Employment Related Expenses (Cal. Labor Code § 2802)

8. Failure to Provide Paid Sick Leave (Cal. Labor Code § 246)

9. Failure to Pay Split Shift Premiums (IWC Wage Order 9-2001(4))

10. Failure to Provide Accurate Pay Statements (Cal. Labor Code § 226)

11. Unlawful Business Practices (Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200)

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

2.
CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES

1 Plaintiff hereby alleges as follows:

2 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

3 1. This Court is the proper Court, and this action is properly filed in the Superior
4 Court of the State of California, County of Los Angeles, because Defendant maintains offices and
5 facilities and transacts business in the County of Los Angeles, and because Defendant's illegal
6 wage and payroll policies and practices which are the subject of this action were applied, at least
7 in part, to Plaintiffs in the County of Los Angeles.

8 **PLAINTIFF**

9 2. Plaintiff Louie Ronquillo (hereinafter "NAMED PLAINTIFF") on behalf of
10 himself individually, and other similarly situated current and former employees in the State of
11 California (collectively "PLAINTIFFS") of Defendant AMAZON.COM, INC., (hereinafter
12 "DEFENDANT"), a corporation, and Defendants Does 1 through 100 (hereinafter
13 "DEFENDANTS DOES 1 through 100"), (collectively "DEFENDANTS"), bring this Class
14 Action to recover, among other things, unpaid wages earned and penalties due from
15 misclassification as independent contractors, illegal meal period policies and procedures, illegal
16 rest break policies and procedures, failure to pay all wages due, failure to pay all wages due to
17 discharged or quitting employees, failure to pay minimum and overtime wages, failure to provide
18 accurate pay statements, failure to provide paid sick leave, failure to reimburse employment
19 related expenses, unlawful business practices, interest, attorneys' fees, costs, and expenses.
20 PLAINTIFFS reserve the right to name additional class representatives.

21 3. NAMED PLAINTIFF is a resident of California, County of Los Angeles. At all
22 relevant times, herein, NAMED PLAINTIFF worked for DEFENDANT as a misclassified
23 independent contractor. NAMED PLAINTIFF should have been classified by DEFENDANT as a
24 non-exempt, hourly employee.

25 4. PLAINTIFFS are Delivery Drivers who either currently work, or formerly worked
26 for DEFENDANT as independent contractors in the State of California within the four (4) years
27 preceding the filing of this action, and who did not employ other individuals to deliver goods for
28 DEFENDANT.

DEFENDANTS

5. At all relevant times alleged herein, PLAINTIFFS are informed and believe, and thereon allege that DEFENDANT is, and at all times relevant hereto was a corporation.

PLAINTIFFS are further informed and believe, and thereon allege, that DEFENDANT conducts business in the State of California. Specifically, upon information and belief, DEFENDANT maintains offices and warehouse facilities, and conducts business in, and engages in illegal wage and payroll practices and/or policies in the State of California, County of Los Angeles.

6. The true names and capacities of DEFENDANTS DOES 1 through 100, inclusive, are unknown to PLAINTIFFS who therefore sue said DEFENDANTS DOES 1 through 100 by fictitious names. PLAINTIFFS will amend this Complaint to show their true names and capacities when they have been ascertained.

7. All claims against DEFENDANT are also pled against DEFENDANTS DOES 1 through 100.

8. PLAINTIFFS are informed and believe and thereon allege that each and every of the acts and omissions alleged herein were performed by, and/or attributable to, all DEFENDANTS, each acting as agents and/or employees, and/or under the direction and control of each of the other DEFENDANTS, and that said acts and failure to act were within the course and scope of said agency, employment and/or direction and control.

9. In perpetrating the acts and omissions alleged herein, DEFENDANT acted pursuant to and in furtherance of its policies and practices of misclassifying its delivery drivers for the purposes of avoiding the requirements of the California Labor Code and IWC Wage Orders.

10. As a direct and proximate result of the unlawful actions of DEFENDANT, PLAINTIFFS have suffered and continue to suffer from unpaid wages in amounts as yet unascertained, but subject to proof at trial, and within the jurisdiction of this Court.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

1 11. In or about 2017, NAMED PLAINTIFF commenced employment with
 2 DEFENDANT as a Delivery Driver. NAMED PLAINTIFF was misclassified as an independent
 3 contractor. On account of his job duties and the nature of his employment, NAMED PLAINTIFF
 4 should have been classified as a non-exempt hourly employee for at least the following reasons:

5 A. NAMED PLAINTIFF was not free from the control and direction of
 6 DEFENDANT in connection with the performance of his work. NAMED PLAINTIFF was
 7 required to pick up packages to be delivered at a designated warehouse. When NAMED
 8 PLAINTIFF picked up packages, he was provided with either a three hour, four hour, or five hour
 9 window in which to make all of the deliveries which he was assigned. NAMED PLAINTIFF was
 10 required to use DEFENDANT's software in making the deliveries, and to alert DEFENDANT
 11 when each delivery was made. Moreover, if NAMED PLAINTIFF failed to make all assigned
 12 deliveries within the given window, he was required to report to DEFENDANT the reasons why.
 13 NAMED PLAINTIFF was not permitted to work more than eight hours per day.

14 B. NAMED PLAINTIFF did not perform work that was outside DEFENDANT's
 15 usual course of business. DEFENDANT is a company that markets goods for sale online.
 16 DEFENDANT's business model is to deliver the goods to the customer, rather than to sell goods
 17 in "brick and mortar" stores in which customers must come to the seller. Home delivery is a
 18 daily, essential part of DEFENDANT's business.

19 C. NAMED PLAINTIFF was not customarily engaged in an independently
 20 established trade, occupation, or business of the same nature as the work performed.
 21 DEFENDANT's Delivery Drivers generally work for DEFENDANT, and only for
 22 DEFENDANT, on a full-time basis. They are not independently established businesses, such as a
 23 plumber or an electrician, or a construction contractor, that DEFENDANT might hire on an as-
 24 needed basis, and that spend the majority of their time working for other customers.
 25 PLAINTIFFS are an integral and everyday part of DEFENDANT's business – bringing the goods
 26 to the customer, rather than the customer having to travel to the DEFENDANT's place of business
 27 to pick up purchased goods.

28

1 12. The foregoing misclassification of NAMED PLAINTIFF as an independent
 2 contractor caused, resulted in, and/or contributed to DEFENDANT subjecting NAMED
 3 PLAINTIFF to the following violations of the California Labor Code and IWC Wage Orders:

4 A. IWC Wage Order 9-2001(12) requires DEFENDANT to provide its employees
 5 with a paid 10 minute rest break for each four hour work period or major fraction thereof. On
 6 account of DEFENDANT's misclassification of NAMED PLAINTIFF as an independent
 7 contractor, NAMED PLAINTIFF was paid on a piece-rate basis. DEFENDANT's payment
 8 arrangements did not include any paid rest breaks. I.e., NAMED PLAINTIFF only earned wages
 9 while he was working. If NAMED PLAINTIFF was idle, he was not paid. Therefore, NAMED
 10 PLAINTIFF was not provided 10 minute paid rest breaks as required by IWC Wage Order 9-
 11 2001(12). Furthermore, NAMED PLAINTIFF was not provided with the extra hour of wages
 12 required by the Wage Order and the Labor Code for each shift in which a required rest break was
 13 not provided.

14 B. IWC Wage Order 9-2001(11) and California Labor Code §512 require
 15 DEFENDANT to provide its employees who are employed for a work period of five hours or
 16 more with an unpaid 30 minute meal period. DEFENDANT did not inform NAMED PLAINTIFF
 17 of his right to a meal period, and had no policy permitting NAMED PLAINTIFF to take a meal
 18 period. As a consequence, NAMED PLAINTIFF was not provided with meal periods as required
 19 by California Law. Furthermore, NAMED PLAINTIFF was not provided with the extra hour of
 20 wages required by the Wage Order and the Labor Code for each shift in which a meal period was
 21 not provided.

22 C. On a daily basis, when NAMED PLAINTIFF arrived at DEFENDANT's
 23 warehouse to pick up his items for delivery, he was required to wait in a line that typically
 24 consumed between 10 and 30 minutes. NAMED PLAINTIFF was not paid for this time, in
 25 violation of California Labor Code §§ 1194 and 1197. Furthermore, DEFENDANT does not pay
 26 time-and-a-half for work over 8 hours in a day, or work over 40 hours in a week. Failure to pay
 27 these wages also constitutes a violation of California Labor Code § 204.

D. On account of the foregoing Labor Code and Wage Order violations, DEFENDANT's employees who quit or are terminated are owed substantial wages at the time of termination. However, DEFENDANT does not pay quitting or terminated PLAINTIFFS these wages. Failure to pay these wages violates California Labor Code §§ 201 and/or 202.

E. NAMED PLAINTIFF has incurred employment-related expenses for fuel, mileage, and maintenance in the process of carrying out his job duties. DEFENDANT does not reimburse its Delivery Drivers, including NAMED PLAINTIFF, for these expenses, which violates California Labor Code § 2802.

F. California Labor Code § 226 requires employers to provide their employees with accurate earnings statements containing the following information: (1) gross wages earned, (2) total hours worked by the employee, except as provided in subdivision (j), (3) the number of piece-rate units earned and any applicable piece rate if the employee is paid on a piece-rate basis, (4) all deductions . . . (5) net wages earned, (6) the inclusive dates of the period for which the employee is paid, (7) the name of the employee and only the last four digits of his or her social security number or an employee identification number other than a social security number, (8) the name and address of the legal entity that is the employer . . . and (9) all applicable hourly rates in effect during the pay period and the corresponding number of hours worked at each hourly rate by the employee. DEFENDANT did not and does not provide NAMED PLAINTIFF with wage statements containing this information, due to its misclassification of him as an independent contractor.

G. NAMED PLAINTIFF has often had to wait a number of hours after completing assigned deliveries before the next group of assigned deliveries was provided. This practice constitutes a split shift pursuant to IWC Wage Order 9-2001(4)(C). DEFENDANT does not pay NAMED PLAINTIFF the required extra hour of wages resulting from split shifts.

H. California Labor Code § 246 requires employers to provide paid sick leave. Due to DEFENDANT's misclassification of its delivery drivers as independent contractors, paid sick leave was not provided to NAMED PLAINTIFF.

13. On information and belief, the other Delivery Drivers employed by DEFENDANT as independent contractors in the State of California are similarly situated to NAMED PLAINTIFF, as DEFENDANT's illegal policies and practices set forth above were applied consistently to all PLAINTIFFS. These policies and practices were designed for the sole and exclusive benefit of DEFENDANT.

14. DEFENDANT's aforementioned unlawful policies and practices were in effect throughout PLAINTIFF'S employment with DEFENDANT, and were applied uniformly to NAMED PLAINTIFF and his co-workers.

CLASS ACTION DESIGNATION

15. PLAINTIFFS' causes of action for misclassification, failure to authorize and permit rest breaks, failure to provide meal periods, failure to pay minimum wage, failure to pay all wages due, failure to pay all wages due to discharged or quitting employees, failure to provide accurate pay statements, failure to reimburse employment related expenses, failure to provide sick leave, and unlawful business practices, are appropriately suitable for class treatment because:

A. The potential class is a significant number. Joinder of all current and former employees individually would be impractical.

B. This action involves common questions of law and fact to the potential class because the action focuses on the DEFENDANT's systematic course of illegal employment and payroll practices and policies, which was applied to all similarly situated misclassified Delivery Drivers in violation of the California Labor Code, the IWC Wage Order, and the California Business and Professions Code which prohibits unfair business practices arising from such violations.

C. The claims of the NAMED PLAINTIFF are typical of the class because DEFENDANT subjected all of their similarly situated misclassified Delivery Drivers to the identical violations of the California Labor Code, IWC Wage Order, and California Business and Professions Code.

1 D. The NAMED PLAINTIFF is able to fairly and adequately protect the
2 interests of all members of the Class because it is in NAMED PLAINTIFF's best interest to
3 prosecute the claims alleged herein to obtain full compensation due to PLAINTIFFS for all
4 services rendered and hours worked.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

Misclassification of Employees as Independent Contractors

[California Labor Code § 226.8]

(Against All Defendants)

9 16. PLAINTIFFS incorporate herein by specific reference as though fully set forth the
10 allegations in paragraph 1 through 15, inclusive.

11 17. At all times relevant herein, California Labor Code § 226.8 was in effect and was
12 binding on DEFENDANT. California Labor Code § 226.8 prohibits employers from
13 misclassifying employees as independent contractors.

14 18. DEFENDANT violated California Labor Code § 226.8 by misclassifying
15 PLAINTIFFS as independent contractors rather than as employees, as set forth in Paragraphs 11-
16 14 above.

17 19. As a proximate result of the aforementioned violations, PLAINTIFFS have been
18 damaged in an amount according to proof at trial, and seek all wages earned and due, interest,
19 penalties, attorneys' fees, expenses and costs of suit.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

Failure to Provide Required Rest Breaks

[California Labor Code § 226.7]

(Against All Defendants)

24 20. PLAINTIFFS incorporate herein by specific reference as though fully set forth the
25 allegations in paragraph 1 through 19, inclusive.

26 21. At all times relevant herein, California Labor Code § 226.7 and IWC Wage Order
27 9-2001(12) were in effect and binding upon DEFENDANT. California Labor Code § 226.7 and

1 IWC Wage Order 9-2001(12) require DEFENDANT to authorize and permit employees to take a
2 10 minute, uninterrupted paid rest break for each four-hour work period or major fraction thereof.
3 On account of the misclassification of PLAINTIFFS set forth above, DEFENDANT failed to
4 authorize and permit PLAINTIFFS to take 10 minute paid rest breaks. Furthermore, if
5 PLAINTIFFS took an unauthorized rest break while working, they were not paid for the rest
6 break, as they were not earning wages during the time they were not driving.

7 22. DEFENDANT further violated California Labor Code § 226.7 and IWC Wage
8 Order 9-2001(12) by failing to pay PLAINTIFFS who were not provided with legally-compliant
9 rest breaks as required an additional one (1) hour of compensation for each work period in which
10 a legally-compliant rest break was not authorized and permitted.

11 23. As a proximate result of the aforementioned violations, PLAINTIFFS have been
12 damaged in an amount according to proof at trial, and seek all wages earned and due, interest,
13 penalties, attorneys' fees, expenses and costs of suit.

14 **THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION**

15 **Failure to Provide Required Meal Periods**

16 **[California Labor Code §§ 226.7, 512]**

17 **(Against All Defendants)**

18 24. PLAINTIFFS incorporate herein by specific reference as though fully set forth the
19 allegations in paragraph 1 through 23, inclusive.

20 25. At all times relevant herein, California Labor Code §§ 226.7 and 512, and IWC
21 Wage Order 9-2001(11) were in effect and binding upon DEFENDANT. California Labor Code
22 §§ 226.7 and 512, and IWC Wage Order 9-2001(11) require DEFENDANT to provide employees
23 working five hours or more with a 30 minute, uninterrupted unpaid meal period. On account of
24 the misclassification of PLAINTIFFS set forth above, DEFENDANT failed to provide
25 PLAINTIFFS with 30 minute, uninterrupted unpaid meal periods when they worked shifts of five
26 hours or more.

1 26. DEFENDANT further violated California Labor Code §§ 226.7 and 512, and IWC
2 Wage Order 9-2001(11) by failing to pay PLAINTIFFS who were not provided with legally-
3 compliant meal periods as required an additional one (1) hour of compensation for each work
4 period in which a legally-compliant meal period was not provided.

5 27. As a proximate result of the aforementioned violations, PLAINTIFFS have been
6 damaged in an amount according to proof at trial, and seek all wages earned and due, interest,
7 penalties, attorneys' fees, expenses and costs of suit.

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION

Failure to Pay Minimum Wage and Minimum Overtime Wage

[Cal. Labor Code §§ 1194 and 1197]

(Against All Defendants)

2 28. PLAINTIFFS incorporate herein by specific reference as though fully set forth
3 the allegations in paragraphs 1 through 27.

14 29. At all times relevant herein, California Labor Code §§ 1194 and 1197 were in
15 effect and binding upon DEFENDANT. California Labor Code §§ 1194 and 1197 require
16 DEFENDANT to pay employees the legal minimum wage and the legal minimum overtime wage.
17 On account of the misclassification of PLAINTIFFS set forth above, DEFENDANT failed to pay
18 PLAINTIFFS the legal minimum wage and the legal minimum overtime wage. This failure was
19 the result of DEFENDANT requiring PLAINTIFFS to wait in line to pick up their assigned
20 deliveries, without being paid for that time, and a result of DEFENDANT not paying time-and-a-
21 half for all hours worked over eight in a day and/or over forty in a work week.

22 30. As a proximate result of the aforementioned violations, PLAINTIFFS have been
23 damaged in an amount according to proof at trial, and seek all wages earned and due, liquidated
24 damages for failure to pay the minimum wage, interest, penalties, attorneys' fees, expenses and
25 costs of suit.

FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION

Failure to Pay All Wages Due to Discharged or Quitting Employees

1 [California Labor Code §§ 201, 202, 203]
2

(Against All Defendants)

3 31. PLAINTIFFS incorporate herein by specific reference as though fully set forth the
4 allegations in paragraphs 1 through 30, inclusive.

5 32. Pursuant to California Labor Code §§ 201 and 202, employers, including
6 DEFENDANT, must make timely payment of the full wages due to their employees who quit or
7 have been discharged. California Labor Code § 203 provides waiting time penalties for violations
8 of §§ 201 and 202.

9 33. At the time of all respective termination and quitting dates of PLAINTIFFS,
10 PLAINTIFFS had unpaid wages which were due, on account of DEFENDANT's violations of the
11 Labor Code and Wage Order set forth above. In violation of Labor Code §§ 201, 202, 203,
12 DEFENDANT failed to pay wages due and owing to PLAINTIFFS who are former employees of
13 DEFENDANT, in amounts to be proven at the time of trial, and within the jurisdiction of this
14 Court.

15 34. DEFENDANT has committed and continues to commit the acts alleged herein
16 knowingly and willfully, with the wrongful and deliberate intention of injuring PLAINTIFFS'
17 rights. As a direct result, PLAINTIFFS have suffered and continues to suffer substantial losses
18 related to the use and enjoyment of such wages, lost interest on such wages, and expenses and
19 attorneys' fees in seeking to compel DEFENDANT to fully perform its obligations under state
20 law, all to their respective damages in amounts according to proof at time of trial, and within the
21 jurisdiction of this Court. PLAINTIFFS are therefore entitled to waiting time penalties pursuant
22 to California Labor Code § 203, which provides that an employee's wages will continue as a
23 penalty for up to thirty (30) days from the time the wages are due.

24 **SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

25 **Failure to Pay All Wages Due**

26 [Cal. Labor Code § 204]

27 (Against All Defendants)

1 35. PLAINTIFFS incorporate herein by specific reference as though fully set forth
2 the allegations in paragraphs 1 through 34.

3 36. Pursuant to California Labor Code § 204, payment of all wages earned is due a
4 minimum of twice during each calendar month.

5 37. On account of the wages owing due to the Labor Code and Wage Order violations
6 set forth above, DEFENDANT failed to pay PLAINTIFFS for all hours worked as required by
7 Labor Code §204.

8 38. As a proximate result of the aforementioned violations, PLAINTIFFS have been
9 damaged in an amount according to proof at trial. Therefore, PLAINTIFFS are entitled to recover
10 the unpaid balance of wages DEFENDANT owes PLAINTIFFS, plus interest, penalties,
11 attorneys' fees, expenses and costs of suit.

SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION

Failure to Reimburse Employment Related Expenses

[Cal. Labor Code § 2802]

(Against All Defendants)

16 39. PLAINTIFFS incorporate herein by specific reference as though fully set forth
17 the allegations in paragraphs 1 through 38.

18 40. Pursuant to California Labor Code § 2802, DEFENDANT was required to
19 indemnify PLAINTIFFS for all necessary expenditures or losses incurred by PLAINTIFFS in
20 direct consequence of the discharge of their duties.

21 41. In the course of discharging their duties while working for DEFENDANT,
22 PLAINTIFFS incurred expenses for, including, but not limited to, fuel for their vehicles, mileage
23 on their vehicles, insurance on their vehicles, maintenance for their vehicles, and other expenses.
24 DEFENDANT failed to indemnify PLAINTIFFS for any of these expenses, in violation of
25 California Labor Code § 2802.

26 42. As a proximate result of the aforementioned violations, PLAINTIFFS have been
27 damaged in an amount according to proof at trial. Therefore, PLAINTIFFS are entitled to recover

1 the unpaid balance of expenses DEFENDANT owes PLAINTIFFS, plus interest, penalties,
2 attorneys' fees, expenses and costs of suit.

3 **EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

4 **Failure to Provide Paid Sick Leave**

5 **[Cal. Labor Code § 246]**

6 **(Against All Defendants)**

7 43. PLAINTIFFS incorporate herein by specific reference as though fully set forth
8 the allegations in paragraphs 1 through 42.

9 44. Pursuant to California Labor Code §246, DEFENDANT was required to provide
10 PLAINTIFFS who worked more than 30 days from the commencement of their employment with
11 paid sick leave.

12 45. On account of DEFENDANT's misclassification of PLAINTIFFS as set forth
13 above, DEFENDANT failed to provide PLAINTIFFS who were so entitled with sick leave, in
14 violation of California Labor Code §246.

15 46. As a proximate result of the aforementioned violations, PLAINTIFFS have been
16 damaged in an amount according to proof at trial. Therefore, PLAINTIFFS are entitled to recover
17 the unpaid balance of expenses DEFENDANT owes PLAINTIFFS, plus interest, penalties,
18 attorneys' fees, expenses and costs of suit.

19 **NINTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

20 **Failure to Pay Split Shift Premiums**

21 **[IWC Wage Order 9-2001(4)]**

22 **(Against All Defendants)**

23 47. PLAINTIFFS incorporate herein by specific reference as though fully set forth the
24 allegations in paragraph 1 through 46, inclusive.

25 48. IWC Wage Order 9-2001(4) requires DEFENDANT to make a one hour premium
26 payment to its employees who work split shifts.

1 49. At all relevant times herein, as part of its illegal payroll policies and practices to
2 deprive its non-exempt employees of all wages earned and due, and on account of its
3 misclassification of PLAINTIFFS as independent contractors, DEFENDANT failed to make split
4 shift premium payments as required by the Wage Order.

5 50. As a proximate result of the aforementioned violations, PLAINTIFFS have been
6 damaged in an amount according to proof at trial, and seek all wages earned and due, interest,
7 penalties, attorneys' fees, and expenses and costs of suit.

TENTH CAUSE OF ACTION

Failure to Provide Accurate Pay Statements

[California Labor Code § 226]

(Against All Defendants)

12 51. PLAINTIFFS incorporate herein by specific reference as though fully set forth the
13 allegations in paragraph 1 through 50, inclusive.

14 52. At all relevant times herein, as part of its illegal payroll policies and practices to
15 deprive its non-exempt employees of all wages earned and due, and on account of its
16 misclassification of PLAINTIFFS as independent contractors, DEFENDANT failed to provide
17 PLAINTIFFS with wage statements and/or accurate wage statements as required by Labor Code §
18 226.

19 53. As a proximate result of the aforementioned violations, PLAINTIFFS have been
20 damaged in an amount according to proof at trial, and seek all wages earned and due, interest,
21 penalties, attorneys' fees, and expenses and costs of suit.

TENTH CAUSE OF ACTION

Unlawful Business Practices

[California Business and Professions Code § 17200]

(Against All Defendants)

26 54. PLAINTIFFS incorporate herein by specific reference as though fully set forth the
27 allegations in paragraphs 1 through 53, inclusive.

55. By violating the foregoing statutes and Wage Order provisions set forth above, DEFENDANT engaged in unfair and/or unlawful business practices under California Business and Professions Code § 17200, *et seq.*

56. DEFENDANT's conduct constitutes an unfair and unlawful business practice, because it was intended to give DEFENDANT an unfair and unlawful advantage over its competitors engaging in the same or similar businesses. This unfair and unlawful advantage is the result of DEFENDANT's Labor Code and Wage Order violations set forth above, which reduced DEFENDANT's costs of delivering goods. This reduction in costs was not enjoyed by DEFENDANT's competitors who did not engage in the Labor Code and Wage Order violations set forth above.

57. DEFENDANT's violation of California wage and hour laws constitutes a business practice because it was done repeatedly over a significant period of time, and in a systematic manner to the detriment of PLAINTIFFS and DEFENDANT's competitors.

58. PLAINTIFFS have suffered damages and/or request damages and/or restitution of all monies to be disgorged from DEFENDANT in an amount according to proof at the time of trial, but within the jurisdiction of this Court.

WHEREFORE, NAMED PLAINTIFF, individually, and on behalf of all other persons similarly situated, by his and their attorneys, respectfully prays for relief against DEFENDANT and DOES 1 through 100 inclusive, and each of them as appropriate under the facts and laws of the case, as follows:

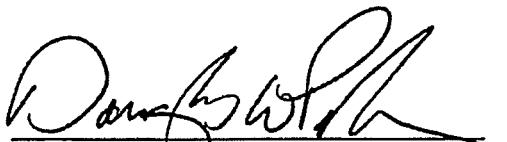
1. For compensatory damages, including without limitation special damages, general damages, incidental damages, and consequential damages, to the extent allowed by law;
2. For liquidated damages to the extent allowed by law;

- 1 3. For nominal damages to the extent allowed by law and to the extent not
2 subsumed in or superseded by compensatory damages or liquidated
3 damages
- 4 4. For restitution and/or disgorgement to the extent allowed by law;
- 5 5. For statutory penalties to the extent allowed by law, including without
6 limitation any section, subsection, or provision of the Labor Code and/or
7 any IWC Wage Order;
- 8 6. For civil penalties to the extent allowed by law, including without limitation
9 any section, subsection, or provision of the Labor Code and/or any IWC
10 Wage Order;
- 11 7. For prejudgment interest at the statutory rate of 10 per cent per annum to
12 the fullest extent allowable or required by law;
- 13 8. For costs and disbursements to the fullest extent allowable or required by
14 law;
- 15 9. For reasonable attorneys' fees to the fullest extent allowable or required by
16 law; and,
- 17 12. For such other, further, or different relief as the Court may deem proper.

18
19 Dated: November 14, 2018

RASTEGAR LAW GROUP, APC

20 By:



21
22 Douglas W. Perlman
23 Attorney for Plaintiffs
24
25
26
27
28

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

NAMED PLAINTIFF, on behalf of himself and all others similarly situated, hereby demands a jury trial with respect to all issues triable of right by jury.

Dated: November 14, 2018

RASTEGAR LAW GROUP, APC

By:

Douglas W. Perlman
Attorney for Plaintiffs

Conformed
COPY

FOR COURT USE ONLY

ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY (Name, State Bar number, and address):

Farzad Rastegar (SBN: 155555); Douglas Perlman (SBN: 167203)

RASTEGAR LAW GROUP, APC

22760 Hawthorne Blvd.,

Torrance, CA 90505

TELEPHONE NO.: (310) 961-9600

ATTORNEY FOR (Name): Louie Ronquillo

FAX NO.: (310) 961-9094

SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF Los Angeles

STREET ADDRESS: 111 N. Hill St.,

MAILING ADDRESS: 111 N. Hill St.,

CITY AND ZIP CODE: Los Angeles 90012

BRANCH NAME: Stanley Mosk

CASE NAME:

Louie Ronquillo v. Amazon.com, Inc.

CIVIL CASE COVER SHEET

Unlimited Limited
 (Amount demanded exceeds \$25,000) (Amount demanded is \$25,000 or less)

Complex Case Designation

Counter Joinder

Filed with first appearance by defendant
 (Cal. Rules of Court, rule 3.402)

CASE NUMBER:

18STCV05155

JUDGE:

DEPT:

Items 1–6 below must be completed (see instructions on page 2).

1. Check one box below for the case type that best describes this case:

Auto Tort

Auto (22)
 Uninsured motorist (46)

Other PI/PD/WD (Personal Injury/Property

Damage/Wrongful Death) Tort

Asbestos (04)
 Product liability (24)
 Medical malpractice (45)
 Other PI/PD/WD (23)

Non-PI/PD/WD (Other) Tort

Business tort/unfair business practice (07)
 Civil rights (08)
 Defamation (13)
 Fraud (16)
 Intellectual property (19)
 Professional negligence (25)
 Other non-PI/PD/WD tort (35)

Employment

Wrongful termination (36)
 Other employment (15)

Contract

Breach of contract/warranty (06)
 Rule 3.740 collections (09)
 Other collections (09)
 Insurance coverage (18)
 Other contract (37)

Real Property

Eminent domain/Inverse condemnation (14)
 Wrongful eviction (33)
 Other real property (26)

Unlawful Detainer

Commercial (31)
 Residential (32)
 Drugs (38)

Judicial Review

Asset forfeiture (05)
 Petition re: arbitration award (11)
 Writ of mandate (02)
 Other judicial review (39)

Provisionally Complex Civil Litigation
 (Cal. Rules of Court, rules 3.400–3.403)

Antitrust/Trade regulation (03)
 Construction defect (10)
 Mass tort (40)
 Securities litigation (28)
 Environmental/Toxic tort (30)
 Insurance coverage claims arising from the above listed provisionally complex case types (41)

Enforcement of Judgment

Enforcement of judgment (20)
 Miscellaneous Civil Complaint
 RICO (27)
 Other complaint (not specified above) (42)

Miscellaneous Civil Petition

Partnership and corporate governance (21)
 Other petition (not specified above) (43)

2. This case is is not complex under rule 3.400 of the California Rules of Court. If the case is complex, mark the factors requiring exceptional judicial management:

a. Large number of separately represented parties
 b. Extensive motion practice raising difficult or novel issues that will be time-consuming to resolve
 c. Substantial amount of documentary evidence
 d. Large number of witnesses
 e. Coordination with related actions pending in one or more courts in other counties, states, or countries, or in a federal court
 f. Substantial postjudgment judicial supervision

3. Remedies sought (check all that apply): a. monetary b. nonmonetary; declaratory or injunctive relief c. punitive

4. Number of causes of action (specify):

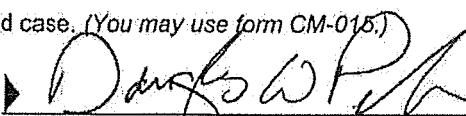
5. This case is is not a class action suit.

6. If there are any known related cases, file and serve a notice of related case. (You may use form CM-015.)

Date: November 15, 2018

Douglas Perlman

(TYPE OR PRINT NAME)



(SIGNATURE OF PARTY OR ATTORNEY FOR PARTY)

NOTICE

- Plaintiff must file this cover sheet with the first paper filed in the action or proceeding (except small claims cases or cases filed under the Probate Code, Family Code, or Welfare and Institutions Code). (Cal. Rules of Court, rule 3.220.) Failure to file may result in sanctions.
- File this cover sheet in addition to any cover sheet required by local court rule.
- If this case is complex under rule 3.400 et seq. of the California Rules of Court, you must serve a copy of this cover sheet on all other parties to the action or proceeding.
- Unless this is a collections case under rule 3.740 or a complex case, this cover sheet will be used for statistical purposes only.

Page 1 of 2

INSTRUCTIONS ON HOW TO COMPLETE THE COVER SHEET

To Plaintiffs and Others Filing First Papers. If you are filing a first paper (for example, a complaint) in a civil case, you must complete and file, along with your first paper, the *Civil Case Cover Sheet* contained on page 1. This information will be used to compile statistics about the types and numbers of cases filed. You must complete items 1 through 6 on the sheet. In item 1, you must check one box for the case type that best describes the case. If the case fits both a general and a more specific type of case listed in item 1, check the more specific one. If the case has multiple causes of action, check the box that best indicates the primary cause of action. To assist you in completing the sheet, examples of the cases that belong under each case type in item 1 are provided below. A cover sheet must be filed only with your initial paper. Failure to file a cover sheet with the first paper filed in a civil case may subject a party, its counsel, or both to sanctions under rules 2.30 and 3.220 of the California Rules of Court.

To Parties in Rule 3.740 Collections Cases. A "collections case" under rule 3.740 is defined as an action for recovery of money owed in a sum stated to be certain that is not more than \$25,000, exclusive of interest and attorney's fees, arising from a transaction in which property, services, or money was acquired on credit. A collections case does not include an action seeking the following: (1) tort damages, (2) punitive damages, (3) recovery of real property, (4) recovery of personal property, or (5) a prejudgment writ of attachment. The identification of a case as a rule 3.740 collections case on this form means that it will be exempt from the general time-for-service requirements and case management rules, unless a defendant files a responsive pleading. A rule 3.740 collections case will be subject to the requirements for service and obtaining a judgment in rule 3.740.

To Parties in Complex Cases. In complex cases only, parties must also use the *Civil Case Cover Sheet* to designate whether the case is complex. If a plaintiff believes the case is complex under rule 3.400 of the California Rules of Court, this must be indicated by completing the appropriate boxes in items 1 and 2. If a plaintiff designates a case as complex, the cover sheet must be served with the complaint on all parties to the action. A defendant may file and serve no later than the time of its first appearance a joinder in the plaintiff's designation, a counter-designation that the case is not complex, or, if the plaintiff has made no designation, a designation that the case is complex.

Auto Tort

Auto (22)—Personal Injury/Property

Damage/Wrongful Death

Uninsured Motorist (46) (*If the case involves an uninsured motorist claim subject to arbitration, check this item instead of Auto*)

Other PI/PD/WD (Personal Injury/Property Damage/Wrongful Death) Tort

Asbestos (04)

Asbestos Property Damage
Asbestos Personal Injury/
Wrongful Death

Product Liability (*not asbestos or toxic/environmental*) (24)

Medical Malpractice (45)

Medical Malpractice—
Physicians & Surgeons

Other Professional Health Care
Malpractice

Other PI/PD/WD (23)

Premises Liability (e.g., slip
and fall)

Intentional Bodily Injury/PD/WD
(e.g., assault, vandalism)

Intentional Infliction of
Emotional Distress

Negligent Infliction of
Emotional Distress

Other PI/PD/WD

Non-PI/PD/WD (Other) Tort

Business Tort/Unfair Business
Practice (07)

Civil Rights (e.g., discrimination,
false arrest) (*not civil
harassment*) (08)

Defamation (e.g., slander, libel)
(13)

Fraud (16)

Intellectual Property (19)

Professional Negligence (25)

Legal Malpractice

Other Professional Malpractice
(*not medical or legal*)

Other Non-PI/PD/WD Tort (35)

Employment

Wrongful Termination (36)

Other Employment (15)

CASE TYPES AND EXAMPLES

Contract

Breach of Contract/Warranty (06)

Breach of Rental/Lease

Contract (*not unlawful detainer
or wrongful eviction*)

Contract/Warranty Breach—Seller

Plaintiff (*not fraud or negligence*)

Negligent Breach of Contract/
Warranty

Other Breach of Contract/Warranty

Collections (e.g., money owed, open
book accounts) (09)

Collection Case—Seller Plaintiff

Other Promissory Note/Collections
Case

Insurance Coverage (*not provisionally
complex*) (18)

Auto Subrogation

Other Coverage

Other Contract (37)

Contractual Fraud

Other Contract Dispute

Real Property

Eminent Domain/Inverse
Condemnation (14)

Wrongful Eviction (33)

Other Real Property (e.g., quiet title) (26)

Writ of Possession of Real Property

Mortgage Foreclosure

Quiet Title

Other Real Property (*not eminent
domain, landlord/tenant, or
foreclosure*)

Unlawful Detainer

Commercial (31)

Residential (32)

Drugs (38) (*if the case involves illegal
drugs, check this item; otherwise,
report as Commercial or Residential*)

Judicial Review

Asset Forfeiture (05)

Petition Re: Arbitration Award (11)

Writ of Mandate (02)

Writ—Administrative Mandamus

Writ—Mandamus on Limited Court

Case Matter

Writ—Other Limited Court Case

Review

Other Judicial Review (39)

Review of Health Officer Order

Notice of Appeal—Labor

Commissioner Appeals

Provisionally Complex Civil Litigation (Cal. Rules of Court Rules 3.400–3.403)

Antitrust/Trade Regulation (03)

Construction Defect (10)

Claims Involving Mass Tort (40)

Securities Litigation (28)

Environmental/Toxic Tort (30)

Insurance Coverage Claims
(*arising from provisionally complex
case type listed above*) (41)

Enforcement of Judgment

Enforcement of Judgment (20)

Abstract of Judgment (Out of
County)

Confession of Judgment (*non-
domestic relations*)

Sister State Judgment

Administrative Agency Award
(*not unpaid taxes*)

Petition/Certification of Entry of
Judgment on Unpaid Taxes

Other Enforcement of Judgment
Case

Miscellaneous Civil Complaint

RICO (27)

Other Complaint (*not specified
above*) (42)

Declaratory Relief Only

Injunctive Relief Only (*non-
harassment*)

Mechanics Lien

Other Commercial Complaint
Case (*non-tort/non-complex*)

Other Civil Complaint
(*non-tort/non-complex*)

Miscellaneous Civil Petition

Partnership and Corporate
Governance (21)

Other Petition (*not specified
above*) (43)

Civil Harassment

Workplace Violence

Elder/Dependent Adult
Abuse

Election Contest

Petition for Name Change

Petition for Relief From Late
Claim

Other Civil Petition



22760 Hawthorne Boulevard, Suite 200
Torrance, California 90505

TUE 20 MAY 2013

David Zapolsky
AMAZON.COM, INC.
410 Terry Ave., North
Seattle, WA 98109

AMZN

ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY (Name, State Bar number, and address): Farzad Rastegar (SBN: 155555); Douglas Perlman (SBN: 167203) RASTEGAR LAW GROUP, APC 22760 Hawthorne Blvd., Torrance, CA 90505 TELEPHONE NO.: (310) 961-9600 E-MAIL ADDRESS (Optional): farzad@rastegarlawgroup.com ATTORNEY FOR (Name): Louie Ronquillo		FOR COURT USE ONLY
SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF Los Angeles STREET ADDRESS: 312 N. Spring Street MAILING ADDRESS: 312 N. Spring Street CITY AND ZIP CODE: Los Angeles 90012 BRANCH NAME: Spring Street		
PLAINTIFF/PETITIONER: Louie Ronquillo DEFENDANT/RESPONDENT: AMAZON.COM, INC.		CASE NUMBER: 18STCV05155
NOTICE AND ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT—CIVIL		

TO (insert name of party being served): AMAZON.COM, INC.**NOTICE**

The summons and other documents identified below are being served pursuant to section 415.30 of the California Code of Civil Procedure. Your failure to complete this form and return it within 20 days from the date of mailing shown below may subject you (or the party on whose behalf you are being served) to liability for the payment of any expenses incurred in serving a summons on you in any other manner permitted by law.

If you are being served on behalf of a corporation, an unincorporated association (including a partnership), or other entity, this form must be signed by you in the name of such entity or by a person authorized to receive service of process on behalf of such entity. In all other cases, this form must be signed by you personally or by a person authorized by you to acknowledge receipt of summons. If you return this form to the sender, service of a summons is deemed complete on the day you sign the acknowledgment of receipt below.

Date of mailing: November 19, 2018

Jocelyn Foust

(TYPE OR PRINT NAME)

(SIGNATURE OF SENDER—MUST NOT BE A PARTY IN THIS CASE)

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPTThis acknowledges receipt of (*to be completed by sender before mailing*):

- A copy of the summons and of the complaint.
- Other (specify):

Voluntary Efficient Litigation Stipulations, Civil Case Cover Sheet Addendum, Notice of Case Assignment, ADR Info Packet, Civil Case Cover Sheet

(To be completed by recipient):

Date this form is signed: 12/10/18Brian Fultz, counsel for Defendant(TYPE OR PRINT YOUR NAME AND NAME OF ENTITY, IF ANY,
ON WHOSE BEHALF THIS FORM IS SIGNED)(SIGNATURE OF PERSON ACKNOWLEDGING RECEIPT, WITH TITLE IF
ACKNOWLEDGMENT IS MADE ON BEHALF OF ANOTHER PERSON OR ENTITY)

MORGAN, LEWIS & BOCKIUS LLP
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Fax: +1.415.442.1001

Attorneys for Defendant
AMAZON.COM, INC.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

LOUIE RONQUILLO, individually and
on behalf of all others similarly situated,

Plaintiffs,

VS.

AMAZON.COM, INC., a corporation;
and DOES 1 through 100, inclusive,

Defendants.

Case No.

**DECLARATION OF PETER
NICKERSON IN SUPPORT OF
DEFENDANT'S NOTICE OF
REMOVAL**

[28 U.S.C. §§ 1332, 1441, 1446]

MORGAN, LEWIS &
BOCKIUS LLP
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
LOS ANGELES

DECLARATION OF PETER H. NICKERSON

I, Peter H. Nickerson, declare as follows:

1. I am over the age of 18 and I am competent to attest to the facts set forth herein. Further, I am making this declaration based on my personal knowledge and, if sworn as a witness, I could and would testify competently to the facts contained herein.

2. I am an economist. I am the principal of Nickerson & Associates, LLC, a Seattle-based consulting firm specializing in economic and statistical analysis, especially analyses that require the use of large data sets. I have an M.S. and a Ph.D., both in economics, from the University of Washington. I have taught at the university level for over 30 years. I have worked on numerous wage and hour cases dealing with off-the-clock work, missed meal and rest break complaints, and class certification issues. I have qualified as an expert and testified in depositions and in trial in federal and state courts in Alaska, Oregon, California, Washington, Idaho, Arizona, and Virginia.

3. Defendant Amazon.com, Inc. (“Amazon”) provided me with data for individuals who provided delivery services through the Amazon Flex mobile application in the State of California from October 2, 2016 to August 26, 2018. It is my understanding that these individuals are alleged to be class members (“putative class”) in the complaint filed in this action.

4. Amazon provided me with data relating to weeks during which putative class members provided delivery services in California, including information regarding whether the putative class members have stopped participating in the Amazon Flex program to provide delivery services.

5. Using the above-noted data and information, I determined that more than 40,000 individuals in the putative class performed delivery services in California during this period.

6. Using the above-noted data and information, I determined that more than 15,000 members of the putative class had stopped participating in the Flex Program as of August 26, 2018.

7. Using the above-noted data and information, I determined that more than 45,000 individuals in the putative class performed delivery services in California during at least one calendar week from November 15, 2017 through August 26, 2018.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed this 8 day of January, 2019 at Seattle, Washington.



Peter Nickerson